G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

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WASHINGTON, D.C.

From Mrs. Jameson's "Sisters of Charity." HOSPITALS OF PIEDMONT.

I had, when in Piedmont, particular oppor tunities for learning the state of feeling in regard to the service of the hospitals, and it de-

A great number of the medical students were

with the Piedmontese, in their brave struggle for political and religious independence; but I cannot help wishing and hoping that the reform, in both cases, may be carried out in the made by M. Pull, and praises the little figures

the brillarcy and hardness of the enamel.

Charity were excepted, when other religious orders were suppressed; and, in consequence, it was a sort of fashion with an ultra party to consider them as a part of an ecclesiastical regime, which had been identified with all the evils of tyranny, ignorance, and priestly domination. This feeling was subsiding when I was not in the department of lower and priestly domination. This feeling was subsiding when I was brought to tears. He exclaimed, "My dod! poor Jack Brown; I was brought to tears. He exclaimed, "My dod! poor Jack Brown; I was brought to tears. He exclaimed, "My dod! poor Jack Brown; I was brought to tears. He exclaimed, "My death, just to gratify Tim Weeden's wife, who death, just to gratify Tim Weeden's wife, who was brought to tears. He exclaimed, "My dod! poor Jack Brown; I was brought to tears. He exclaimed, "My dod! poor Jack Brown; I was brought to tears. He exclaimed, "My dod! poor Jack Brown; I was brought to tears. He exclaimed, "My dod! poor Jack Brown; I was brought to tears. He exclaimed, "My dod! poor Jack Brown; I was brought to tears. He exclaimed, "My dod! poor Jack Brown; I was brought to tears. He exclaimed, "My dod! poor Jack Brown; I was brought to tears. He exclaimed, "My dod! poor Jack Brown; I was brought to tears. He exclaimed, "My dod! poor Jack Brown; I was brought to tears. He exclaimed, "My dod! poor Jack Brown; I was brought to tears. He exclaimed, "My dod! poor Jack Brown; I was brought to tears. He exclaimed, "My dod! poor Jack Brown; I was brought to tears. He exclaimed, "My dod! poor Jack Brown; I was brought to tears. The properties of birds, stuffed animals, and to propend to propend to the following autobiography.

The brought to tears. He exclaimed, "My dod! poor Jack Brown; I was brought to tears. He exclaimed, "My dod! poor Jack Brown; I was brought to tears. The properties of birds, stuffed animals, and to propend to prop

me. A few mounts and a part of this medical signation, a pattion of more producing a volume of protein had been drawn up by the medical structure of the selection and the selection structure of the selection st

cy was thus secured for the ladies on duty, when a opposition to the Sisters employed in the necessary. The Superior, whom we should call fingers, and, on inquiring, I found that this the matrou, was an elderly woman, wearing the transfer to the matrou.

beneath, giving great lightness to these pro-Now I had, and have, an intense sympathy ducts, which are, notwithstanding, remarkably

progressive, not in the destructive, spirit; and, thanks to those enlightened men who guide the councils of Piedmont, and who do not "mistake reverse of wrong for right," it has hitherto life—for the solidity and lightness of the paste, the elegance and finish of the modelling, and It will be remembered that the Sisters of the brilliancy and hardness of the enamel.

of dissipated, thoughtless boys.

One thing more had occurred, which struck me. A few months before my arrival, and as a part of this medical agitation, a petition or

telligence was never more alert than when SHE vant, went and placed herself at the tips of my ten Gen. Geo. Washington, Philadelphia.

nation. This feeling was subsiding when I was there. The heroism of the sixty-two Sisters of Charity, who had accompanied the Piedmontese armies to the East, and of their Superior, Madame de Cordera, had excited in the public mind a degree of enthusiasm which silenced the vulgar and short sighted opposition of a set of dissipated, thoughtless boys.

Miscellane in that town the trade of a locksmith. Without being able to lay by anything, he knew how to find in his anotion of anatomy or natural history, I had tried an industry of which I was practically and entirely ignorant, and that nevertheless I had saferwards."

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS. little. I said to myself, "The hand which can give the look of life to these charming little dead birds, could it not knead, mould, or model, dead birds, could it not knead, mould, or model, little rustic figures, and give them the gestures and the colors of life?" This thought warmed and boiled in my head. From the time when it was in fusion, nothing could prevent the explosion; and at length the day came when I dared to believe in the possibility of imitating the works of the master. From this time, my

A great number of the medical students were in opposition to the Sisters employed in the harder new should call the matron, was an electric whom we should call the matron, was an electric whom we should call the matron, was an electric whom we should call the matron, was an electric whom we should call the matron, was an electric whom we should call the matron, was an electric whom we should call the matron, was an electric whom we should call the matron, was an electric whom we should call the matron, was an electric whom we should call the matron, was an electric whom we should call the matron, was an electric whom we should call the matron, was an electric whom we should call the matron, was an electric whom we should call the matron, was an electric whom we should call the matron was an electric whom we should call the matron, was an electric whom we should call the matron, was an electric whom we should call the matron was an electric whom we should call the matron was an electric whom we should call the matron, was an electric whom we should call the matron was an electric whom we should call the matron, was an electric whom we should call the matron, was an electric whom we should call the matron, was an electric whom we should call the matron was an electric whom we should call the matron was an electric whom we should call the matron was an electric whom we should call the matron, was an electric whom we should call the matron was an electric whom we should call the matron was an electric whom we should call the matron whom the same simple, convenient, religious dress as the flores as the bear of the same simple, convenient, religious dress as the observer, in the campaigns of Sic Charles Nathon the matron, was all took measures to cit out work here.

I bought a few dead birds, and I stuffed by the flow of the same simple, convenient, religious dress as the cheer was an electric whom we should call enter was found, of which the above are not wanting the court of the same simple, convenient, religious d High personages visited more than once my little cabinet of natural history. The Prince wine. Captain John Chilton was under him, de Joinville came often, incognito, into my shop, inquired the prices without bargaining, and immediately after sent a footman to buy and was wounded at the same time. Colonel different things. When the Prince shot any | Tom Marshall was the father of John, afterbirds of importance, he ordered them to be carried to Pull to be mounted. I have still the foot of a stag which I ought to have prepared to form a bell-rope handle. I was in vogue. I married in 1844. In 1851, orders were issued to remove all the beeths from the Pleas dry ville." As Mr. Jeffries came to that portion of to remove all the booths from the Place du Carrousel, and I opened in the Rue de Seine a large magazine of birds, stuffed animals, and I opened in the Rue de Seine a large magazine of birds, stuffed animals, and I opened in the Rue de Seine a large magazine of birds, stuffed animals, and I opened in the Rue de Seine a large magazine of birds, stuffed animals, and I opened in the remove that portion of the letter in relation to Jack Brown, Randall was brought to tears. He exclaimed, "My large magazine of birds, stuffed animals, and I opened in the remove all the booths from the Place du the letter in relation to Jack Brown, Randall was brought to tears. He exclaimed, "My large magazine of birds, stuffed animals, and I opened in the Rue de Seine a large magazine of birds, stuffed animals, and I opened in the Rue de Seine a large magazine of birds, stuffed animals, and I opened in the Rue de Seine a large magazine of birds, stuffed animals, and I opened in the Rue de Seine a large magazine of birds, stuffed animals, and I opened in the Rue de Seine a large magazine of birds, stuffed animals, and I opened in the Rue de Seine a large magazine of birds, stuffed animals, and I opened in the Rue de Seine a large magazine of birds, stuffed animals, and I opened in the Rue de Seine a large magazine of birds, stuffed animals, and I opened in the Rue de Seine a large magazine of birds, stuffed animals, and I opened in the Rue de Seine a large magazine of birds, stuffed animals, and I opened in the Rue de Seine a large magazine of birds, stuffed animals, and I opened in the Rue de Seine a large magazine of birds, stuffed animals, and I opened in the Rue de Seine a large magazine of birds, and I opened in the Rue de Seine a large magazine of birds, and I opened in the Rue de Seine a large magazine of birds, and I opened in the Rue de Seine a large magazine of birds, and I opened in the Rue de Seine a large magazine of birds, and I opened in the Rue de Seine a large magazine of birds, and I opened in the Rue de Seine a large

similar was the information I received tonment; but, always thinking of my dear en- to carry my industry abroad; but I cling to my Zachary was not a bad progenitor for an am- and if he had let his hay lay until Monday, it gave him a borough at the exact time most

excellent arrangement for the night-watch: it the blossoming of my intelligence at the sight of was a large sentry box, of an octagon shape, the works of Bernard Palissy had given me a looking each way, the upper part all of glass, presentiment of the unknown which perplexed, who anxiously await your reply brother, Colonel William Havelock, well known looking each way, the upper part all of glass, but furnished with certains; and on a kind of desser or table were arranged writing materials, all kinds of medicine and restoratives which might be required in haste, and a supply of linen, napkins, &c. Here two Sisters watched all night long; here the accounts were kept, and the private business of the wards carried on in the day-time; a certain degree of private business of the wards on in the day-time; a certain degree of private business of the wards on the day-time; a certain degree of private business of the wards on the day-time; a certain degree of private business of the wards on the business of the wards have the stement of the unknown which perplexed my thoughts. At least, I thus begau to comprise the unknown which perplexed my thoughts. At least, I thus begau to comprise the unknown which perplexed my thoughts. At least, I thus begau to comprise the unknown which perplexed my thoughts. At least, I thus begau to comprise the unknown which perplexed my thoughts. At least, I thus begau to comprise the unknown which perplexed my thoughts. At least, I thus begau to comprise the unknown which perplexed my thoughts. At least, I thus begau to comprise the unknown which perplexed my thoughts. At least, I thus begau to comprise the unknown which perplexed my thoughts. At least, I thus begau to comprise the unknown which perplexed my thoughts. At least, I thus begau to comprise the unknown which perplexed my thoughts. At least, I thus begau to comprise the unknown which perplexed my thoughts. At least, I thus begau to comprise the unknown which perplexed my thoughts. At least, I thus begau to comprise the unknown the unknown which perplexed my thoughts. At least, I thus tender of their sarvices, and hope you all the Peninsular and Oriental campaigns will accept the same in the manner they desire.

I would suggest that you retain Jack, and in his place send back Tim Weeden with your reply to the manner they desire.

I would suggest that you retain Jack, and in his especially in the campaigns of Sir Charles Na-

out Jerrold, like a dart from a bow.

On a literary friend producing a volume of miscellanies under the title of Prose and Verse.

HENRY WARD BEECHER ON BOYS.

A boy is a piece of existence quite separate chapters in the natural history of man. The real lives of boys are yet to be written. The lives of pious and good boys, which enrich the catalogues of great publishing houses, resemble a real boy's life about as much as a chicken, picked and larded upon a spit, and ready for delicious action. We send them to the Polytechnique for delicious action and the natural history of man. The cumbered and hampered by too much convenience in the city. They grow artificial. They lose a relish for natural beauty and the simple occupations of rural life. Our children need a separate and special training in country education. We send them to the Polytechnique for the natural history of man. The cumbered and hampered by too much convenience in the city. They grow artificial. They lose a relish for natural beauty and the simple occupations of rural life. Our children need a separate and special training in country education. We send them to the Polytechnique for the natural history of man. The cumbered and hampered by too much convenience in the city. They grow artificial. They lose a relish for natural beauty and the simple occupations of rural life. Our children need a separate and special training in country education. We send them to the Polytechnique for picked and larded upon a spit, and ready for delicious eating, resembles a free fowl in the fields. With some few honorable exceptions, they are impossible boys, with incredible good-

man in the boy; and we may earnestly hope that it will yet be our pleasure to record in his future eareer of retributive valor exploits and future earseled in nature. They are last-rescued survivors of the Central America has some painfully interesting incidents to rehow reswhich will alike reflect distinction in the solution in

mouth when he could cap something with a bon mot. It is universally acknowledged that such good things, when put in print, fall greatly short of the impression they made when first attered by their author; nevertheless, the few which here follow, taken down some years ago, will perhaps give a faint idea of the style of the man:

At a dinner of a society connected with the man:

At a dinner of a society connected with the fine arts, where a Queen's counsel happened to be present, the Law was unexpectedly tossted, out of compliment to him. The learned gentleman blundered out a few sentences, stating they must not have, and on the wind to the saw and the course, and kept off, and subsequently her because the bear and the distant from him, the vessel—a diswed the boat to drift with the wind to the her course, and kept off, and subsequently her bear and washed, and not knowing which way to teach them the obligations of the truth, they give us the full benefit of frankness and literal-ness by blurting out before company a whole badget of family secrets. Would you take a quiet nap! Slam-bang go a whole bevy of boys through the house! Has the nervous bady at length, after all manner of singings, trottings, soothings, and maternal bosom optation and the distant from him, the vessel—a drague [the Norwegian barque Ellen off and subsequently her course, and kept off, and subsequently her house. The necessary of the was apparently sailing off in a fine breeze. During the remainder of the night, he encountered seven persons, who, like himself, were drifting bady and in some instances he hailed them. In one case, the gentleman, a passenger, told Mr. Tice boys through the head of the style of the seamer but a short time before, floating the was apparently sailing off in a fine breeze. During the remainder of the night, were drifting bady wished, and not knowing which was a parently sailing off in a f nerly boy will be on hand to bawl out for permission to do something or other which he has been doing all day without dreaming of leave.

The restless activity of boys is their necessary of the same and the belief was expressed that he was yet alive. A heavy sea continued to roll during the night and following day.

"About nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, after floating with his plank for sixty-one hours,

ness, a little consideration for their boy nature, I do not know. They died from exhaustion to one side as it is ruinous to another our own. Not only ought a man to humble

A thousand things are blamed in them, sin

the quickness with which they were conceived and uttered. What made their freedom from premeditation the more certain, they very often consisted of some clause of a sentence—perhaps of but a single word—which only was sense as of a sentence—perhaps of but a single word—which only was sense as of a sentence—perhaps of but a single word—which only was sense as of a sentence—perhaps of but a single word—which only was sense as of a sentence—perhaps of but a single word—which only was sense as of a sentence—perhaps of but a single word—which only was sense as of a sentence—perhaps of but a single word—which only was sense as of a sentence—perhaps of but a single word—which only was sense as of a sentence—perhaps of but a single word—which only was sense as of a sentence—perhaps of but a single word—which only was sense as of a sentence—perhaps of but a single word—which only was sense as of a sentence—perhaps of but a single word—which only was sense as of a sentence—perhaps of but a single word—which only was sense as of a sentence—perhaps of but a single word—which only was sense as of a sentence—perhaps of but a single word—which only was sense as of a sentence—perhaps of the boat as fast a possible to the hurricane the lights, about half past nine or ten o'clock, he cassed his efforts. An hour or two later, he again discovered lights, and this time much nearer him. In a few moments he was able to distinguish the hull of a vessel bearing directly toward him. His hopes were raised, and took Mr. Dawson in. He was as strong as either of us, as we had all been with each the class of the loat as fast a possible to the hurricane the lights, about half opens. The cassed his efforts. An hour or two later, he again discovered lights, and this time much nearer him. In a few moments he was able to distinguish the hull of a vessel bearing directly toward him. His hopes were raised, and he was confident that he would soon be discovered lights, and this time much nearer him. In a few moments he was able to distinguish the hul

"Before night three more died, whose names

up another passenger, whose name I do not merely a species of commercial patholog know. He was supporting himself in the water an act of intention, strength, and skill, w

ing too much salt water. The name of one of ers.

"George Burrington, third engineer,

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fect, it is desirable that they should utterly leave the city behind them. It is absurd to go into the country to find the luxuries of a city. It is to get rid of them that they go. Men are

they are impossible boys, with incredible goodness. Their piety is monstrous. A man's experience stuffed into a little boy is simply monstrous. And we are soundly skeptical of this whole school of pate de foie gras piety. Apples that ripen long before their time are either diseased or worm bitten.

So long as boys are babbs box are babbs box and the season of the Survivors Last Rescued.

Was any one in it or not, but thought there was. I resolved, however, to reach it if possible; and accordingly I divested myself of all but my under-clothes, and tieing a life-preserver around me, I jumped into the sea, and swam toward the boat with all my might. I cannot say how long I was before I finally reached the boat, but before I got to her I discovered. me, I jumped into the sea, and swam toward the boat with all my might. I cannot say how long I was before I finally reached the boat, but before I got to her I discovered a man sitting down, and trying to scull the boat toward me. On reaching the side of the boat, the man (who preced to be Mr. Ties) halled the interest of the boat to be Mr. Ties) halled the side of the boat to be Mr. Ties) halled the side of the boat to be Mr. Ties) halled the side of the boat to be Mr. Ties halled the side of the boat to be Mr. Ties halled the side of the boat to be Mr. Ties halled the side of the boat to be Mr. Ties halled the side of the boat the side of the boat to be Mr. Ties halled the side of the boat the side of the So long as boys are babits, how much they are cherished! But by and-by the cradle is needed for another. From the time a babe becomes a boy, until he is a young man, he is in and Dawson, were rescued, but each of these the aid of a bucket and tin pan which he had

when discovered by Mr. Tice, had been plugged up by him by a thole-pin, so that when I got into her she was in fine trim.

"Mr. Tice and myself immediately pulled the boat as fast a possible to the hurricane deck, and took Mr. Dawson in. He was as

leeward of us, a considerable distance. We made every possible effort to attract the attention of some one on board of her, but to no

steward's department, and was a colored man. generally a man who has earned his money slowly, and his experience still more slowly was kneeling beside him, to whom one of the Sisters was speaking words of comfort.

In this hospital and others I have found an other I have found and others I have found and stable was a perfect of the open country. For this, if for no other tion and swallowing salt water. There were the near you, and bring with them their own land smallowing salt water. There were the near you, and bring with them their own land swallowing salt water. There were the near you, and bring with them their own land swallowing salt water. There were the near you, and bring with them their own land swallowing salt water. There were the other with flounds and swallowing salt water. There were the other with flounds and swallowing salt water. There were the other with flounds and swallowing salt water. There were the other with flounds and swallowing salt water. There were the other with flounds and swallowing salt water. There were the other with flounds and swallowing salt water. There were the other with flounds and swallowing salt water. There were the other with flounds and swallowing salt water. There were the water water there were the other with flounds and swallowing salt water. There were the other with flounds and swallowing salt water. There were the other with flounds and swallowing salt water. There were the other with flounds and swallowing salt water. There were the other with flounds and swallowing salt water. There were the other with flounds and swallowing salt water. There were the other with flounds and swallowing salt water. There were the other water there with flounds and swallowing salt water. There were the other water there is not the other water. There were the other water there is not the other water. There were the other water there water the other water there water. There were the other water there water there water the other water the oth

In fact, the best comment on this sort of tlemen to contract any debts they please, at any rate of interest they may find necessary ways have been burning at both ends-both on have had to borrow money against a host of needy competitors. There is a crowd of speculators in sugar, in cotton, and in corn; there

The peculiarity of the New York panic is. that it is industriously and avowedly got up, aggravated, and prolonged; that this is done with the most entire success, and with the most idable results upon every class of debtors: and that to this market, thus in the hands of the money-lender, and liable to these fearful fluctuations, most of the American railway companies have to come for the means of com-

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1857.

The office of the National Era is redeadly of all forms of hatred. moved to the newly-erected "Republican Building," corner of Indiana avenue and Second

We are at a loss just now to advise our subscribers what kind of money to send us. New York city and Boston Banks are yet good. So is the Ohio State Bank, although we cannot sell it to the Brokers here except at grinding rates. Where you can, send us gold. Just Paste or wafer your gold in carefully, and then seal up the envelope well, and it will come safely. Hard times indeed are these. We do hope you will keep us in funds enough to pay our hands, until the time for general renewa shall come, next month, when we hope the currency will be assuming a more satisfactory aspect. Let our subscribers see to it that our list be not cut down in this dark hour.

THE UNION-THE BETTER WAY.

We all recollect with what coolness the polit ical leaders of the slave States calculated the value of the Union during the Presidential canin all the free States, and in some of the slave. vass. They informed the country that the only it is effectually guarantied, not so much by the way to save it was, to elect Mr. Buchanandirect act of the Union, as through its indirect that the election of Mr. Fremont would be the influence. Commanding peace abroad, and signal of dissolution—the secession of the South harmony at home, it relieves the States indiin that case would be inevitable and justifiable. vidually from stringent Governments, standing The election of Buchanan satisfied the major armies, and war expenses-secures to them ity of them, but from time to time, in their poalmost unlimited liberty—and the result is, no man feels the most distant apprehension of govns, that only by that event was disunion pre ernmental tyranny, exaction, or intermeddling. vented, and that in 1860, should the National There is a deep, pervading sense of Personal Democracy be overthrown, the Union must go down with it. This seems to be a foregone without much chance of retraction. Meantime. ! a small but influential class of politicians in the South, goes still further. It assumes that the and retarded its progress, by what is called the

iticians, and had they even believed, would this folly. It has taken off every fetter from have disregarded, them. Devoted as they are the industrial energies of the States, in their

postponed the crisis of disunion, which must

Disunionists, which of late seems to have red by the American Union-blessings, to been stimulated into unwonted activity. A which we have so long been accustomed, that call has been issued, signed by a large num. we have ceased to appreciate them, or to at ber of persons, for a Convention to be held | tribute them to their true source. measures for bringing about a dissolution of cratic candidate for the Presidency in 1860? Cleanse your own household, clear your own skirts of complicity with Treason, before you grow indignant at Garrison's want of patriot-

We must confess our regret at seeing, upon to the low trickery of glorifying it, for the est gift of God-representing it as an end, not stand among its steadfast supporters. If its ent with moral obligation, there could be no doubt as to the proper course of conduct: A lightened upon the nature of Slavery, and acted amend its character and condition, so as to relieve it from its obnoxious features, and, failing in that, to labor for its dissolution. But such is not our belief.

1. Security against foreign aggression and independence of foreign intrigue. Were this South American States; and that it is not car ried on, on a larger scale, is owing chiefly to have, and will hereafter have, superior political

an unmixed blessing. onal debt, and the establishment of as the slave States—they have the commerce by heavy duties! 3. Another end was, the development and of white population—they boast of their supe-

we have not seen a great company going about Were there no Union, there would be several they have a majority of two in the Senate, and as a standard of value. Prices will be more here, as they were of cedar, of which wood the | Thronore Parker on "The Crisis."—Thefrom house to house, begging for an immediate independent sovereignties—then, natural and fifty four in the House of Representatives, soon moderate. The rage for speculation will have Briton was constructed. But a singular circodore Parker delivered a lecture a few days ago transaction is the value of the shares in the imperfect development, or the subversion of Kansas—command Nebraska—are gradually means—and, as we have to-day all the real since the wreck occurred. This would appear Parker gave the following, as one of the causes market. What is a share worth, when it be- the Democratic principle. But the Union, al- preparing Oregon and Washington for States. wealth we had before the crisis, and there is of the present troubles: comes merely an authority to half a dozen gen- lowing for the painful exceptions produced by Such is their power, present and prospective, more gold and silver in the country than ever lowing for the painful exceptions produced by Such is their power, present and prospective, slavery, has constantly and powerfully favored and where are the slave States? What new before, we shall all be prosperous once more than forty miles."

are as wasteful as the unthrift and idleness of upon to dissolve the Union, for the purpose of ny, will reproduce it again, sooner or later. income and on their outgoings. The Slavery; war deeds and preparations as de- protecting themselves from the aggressions of crops have not been quite so good; travelling, moralizing as the influences of Slavery. How Slavery! They will do no such thing. The therefore, not quite so brisk; while railways can the masses of Europe be free, comfort staff of accomplishment is in their hands, and able, progressive, with mammoth armies tram- they will use it. Their just weight in the Fedlions ground out of them, to pay for the sup- an end to the illegitimate preponderance of the means, and wanting more money still; and port of uniformed idlers? Is the American Slave Power, and make the Federal Governthere are banking companies with names that temperament so meek, so forbearing, so slow ment conform to the will of the majority, in such. Its matter, to our notions, is startling, a soldier of Freedom, should come to this counto take offence, that half a dozen independent obedience to the Constitution. If disunion is try, but which hitherto have won American republics in this country could move side to be attempted, let the attempt be made in there was a crash of them, and, as one reads by side, tranquilly, trustingly, forbearingly, another quarter. Let the onus of secession the list, one seems to be reading a page of some with no forts, no munitions of war, no means rest upon the slave States. We, non-slavecommercial romance, and not a matter of fact of defence or aggression? The destruction of holders, although for so many years governed the Union would be the commencement of a by the Slave Power - proscribed and endamand strong governments-of centralism, corruption, and tyranny. The very outline and face of our country seems to make union a neone. Our vast extent of country, with the lance and rebellion. pleting their works, paying the interest on their bonds, and the dividends, if any, on their plain so that autificial barriess is almost a plain, so that artificial barriers, composed of the bodies of men paid for shooting and being shot at, would have to take the place of natural boundaries. Dissolution, too, in itself, is a evolutionary measure: it could not fail to awaken the profoundest feelings of animosity among those who had hitherto been friendsand friendship converted into hate, is the most The Union, then, subserves the great cause

of Peace. It has preserved peace between sovreign States for more than half a century; perpetuated peace over a surface of country as large as Europe, which meantime has been convulsed by wars without number; by the force of this glorious example has given countenance and support to the cause of Peace throughout Christendom; and it bids fair to maintain peace between all the States that may yet become members of the Confederacy on this North American continent. And this it has done, despite the malignant influences of Slavery, that monstrous anomaly in our insti- to do even this begins to be doubted. It is of Governor of Maui, which he held till his aptutions, which is perpetually sowing dragons' teeth, and provoking ill feeling between differ-

Such are some of the vast benefits confer-

very. What would have been its fate had no

People, especially those of the free States.

the free States have been constantly gaining,

until to-day they are stronger relatively than

real spirit of the Constitution and the great

aims of the founders of the Union, there would

The free States have twice as much wealth

and manufactures—they have twice the amount

The Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its extra 5. Another end arrived at was, Personal Sesession, is about to pass a bill, if it has not curity. So far as twenty-five millions of peodone so, repealing the penalties of the existing ple are concerned, this has been accomplished, laws against bank suspension, and providing although here again are exceptions, created by for the resumption of specie payments by the Slavery. Personal Security in many of the first of next April. slave States is not to be enjoyed, except on Everywhere in the Atlantic States, the disterms revolting to an Anti-Slavery man. But

tress is all-pervading. The currency is disor- will follow "John Young." They will gradudered, money has disappeared, the best houses ally make way for a more energetic and intelsuspend, business is paralyzed, laborers are losing employment, the panic is universal. Thus far, the West has been less shaken than

THE MONETARY CRISIS.

There is no change for the better in the

nonetary world. The panic and pressure con-

tinue: there is a prevailing apprehension that

the worst has not yet come. Since our last,

some of the New England banks have given

way; several of the country banks of New

York, and one or two city banks, have sus-

pended; and in the South, the old State Bank

of Charleston has vielded to the pressure, un-

It is said that the banks of Boston are aid

ing the merchants a little, but there have been

heavy failures in that city; and in New York

the failures are astounding. The Harpers, for

example, have suspended, with a million of

assets above their liabilities. The banks have

promised help, but the universal complaint is,

that no help is granted. Men of ample means,

with warehouses stocked with goods, can ob-

tain money at no price. The banks seem de-

termined to save themselves; but their ability

clear that they continue to exist only by the

forbearance of their depositors.

able to meet the demands upon it. .

was apprehended. The State Banks continue generally to pay specie, and there have been

Now is the time for speculations upon the a United States bank, this evil would not have far as its boundaries extend. Had this coun- is, the country has been drained to pay the fortry been cut up into Northern, Western, and eign manufacturers."

It is not worth while to bewilder ourselves tions, each would have impaired its energies, with such fancies. Whereever there is paper money, there will from time to time be just such evils as these we now labor under. Banks principle that it is important to raise or manu- of circulation are great conveniences, but at facture at home everything that it is necessary times they are great curses. It has always

been so; it will always be so. Wherever any man or set of men is author to the Union, they are not to be indimidated relations to each other, and every new addition inevitable tendency of such issues is always to ized to issue, promises to pay, as money, the to it is an extension of the Principle of Free excess, and in seasons of prosperity this tendenis aggravated. The customers of the Bank and paper money-increases, prices go up, and speculation is stimulated. Men speculate in tobacco, sugar, land, railroads, stocks, foreign im ports. Indications everywhere abound of high prosperity-Banks issue plenty of their promwhen we charge its extension and power upon | ises to pay: the People will have it so, and the the Union. The Southern politician will rail the Union? The Union did not create, but Bank is delighted to make so much on its credfound it existing. It did not provide for its it. With twenty five thousand dollars worth of encouragement, but discouragement. Nothing specie in its vaults, it gets 6 or 7 per cent. inits continuance, but there was much intended | ises to pay, or 36 or 37 per cent. on its actual to promote the extension of Liberty. That specie! Why should it not discount? And the just expectations of its founders have been when the speculator can get a large loan of partially disappointed, in the growth of Sla- promises to pay from the Bank, to buy up very, we know; but the Union is not in fault. Slavery grew because cotton became profita- point, where he can make twenty-five per cent : ble, and put slave labor at a premium, but this or to buy up vast tracts of wild lands, which would have taken place had no Union been are to double or treble in value in a few years, under the operation of a railroad to But may we not credit the Union with the why should he not do so? So they harmonize-act and re-act, until finally some great operators fail to meet their notes, and then the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Wis- some unlucky Bank fails to meet its notes-and consin? It was to the Confederation that Virginia resigned her claim to the Northwestern their loans, and speculators take fright, and draw in they had progressed but about twenty miles, their loans, and speculators take fright, and be-Territory: the Ordinance of 1787, consecration gin to sell out. Prices go down; men fail, and visions. This part of the island was found ting it to Freedom, became a part of the com- go down, crying to the Banks to help them : pact of Union; and it is admitted that by that and Banks fail and go down, crying to the Leg-

islatures to help them. The bubble has burst-paper-expansion has lone its work-fortunes are ruined, or change hands—the currency is in chaos—no man knows what he is worth-universal panic and more, is the fault, not of the Union, but of the want of confidence prevail.

And you, venerable champion of a United They have always been numerous enough to States Bank, think chaos could have been preprevent the extension of Slavery. The work- vented by such an institution! Can you find ings of the Union and Constitution in favor of any set of Bank Directors inaccessible to the Liberty have been aided by the operation of magic of coining money out of promises to natural laws, and, under their joint influences, pay? Twenty-five per cent. gains have wondrous charms.

And, think you, Protectionist, that by cutting off foreign imports, you could cure the evils of paper expansion? High prosperity is the stimuintelligently and steadily in carrying out the las to those evils-but you tell us that Protection would make the country more prosperous than ever. Suppose you isolate the country, annihiup one avenue of speculation. Stocks, Land, Railroads, Grain, Sugar, Tobacco, and all those galized, or authorized by Public Opinion, as money, and Speculation and Extravagance will States are in jeopardy-but because the citi- always find the means for running riot, and bringing on as a consequence periodic crises of reverse, distress, and enforced economy, the Old World. We see this attempted in the Nor will their rights or interests be endangered England, in the course of one generation hereafter, except from this cause. They now from 1793, went through nearly half a dozen successive periods of bank-expansion, bankthe commanding position taken by the United power: let them use it wisely, and the Union contraction, bank-suspension, and general bankwill become what it was intended it should be, ruptcy. One of the worst was during the high tariff on grain, and was chiefly attributable to wild speculations in that very article, protected

We shall recover from this present agony. Men will begin to ascertain where they are, and right of the People to govern themselves. pours the full tide of foreign immigration back slowly. Our currency will become fixed that island. The timbers were known to be

Railway stock, which was supposed to have the growth and extension of this principle.

States have they in preparation, to balance But, those conveniences and curses, Banks of The island abounds with salt. Fish like her-

SANDWICH ISLANDS ITEMS.

We look with as much interest for the arrival of our Sandwich Islands files of papers as pling them in the dust, and hundreds of mil- eral Councils will yet be felt. They will put we do for news from older and more populous Lake exchange, the Descret News. It is a nonein its exhibitions of depravity, but it is the only organ of the great Utah community, and is full of interest, as reflecting their sentiments.

ly Commercial Advertiser, one of the handsomest and liveliest papers upon our exchange Constitution and Union. When we obtain the have to spend five minutes over the Advertiser cessity. We have no great natural boundaries, low our example, and maintain their loyalty to of that of Salt Lake. The News reflects little ed with all manner of advertisements; so lished in one of our first-class cities.

We notice in the Advertiser of July 23, that is dead:

"The old chiefs of Hawaii have been rapidy following each other to the grave, till their | We quote from the New York Times: number is now covered by a unit. But a rempant of that noble stock, which was the pride of the ancient Hawaiians, now remains. The eath of his Excellency John Young was sudden, but not unexpected. His health had long peen debilitated, from the too free use of spirit uous drinks, which had rendered him incapacitated for business duties, though his death was probably hastened by the influenza. His failing was one which is too common even now mong his compeers, and which must inevitaoly result in the extinction of the ancient line aliis, unless checked. Mr. Young was orn on Hawaii, March 12th, 1810. His father, John Young, was an Englishman, and the friend and companion of Kamehameha the Great. The first office of importance which the late Mr. Young held, was, we believe, that pointment as Premier, soon after the death Kekauluohi. In 1846, he was appointed Minister of the Interior, which office he held within a few weeks of his death. He was a boson friend and companion of the late King, whose entire confidence he possessed. He was noted among foreigners for his frank and unassumin character in all his transactions with them."

It is not difficult to prognosticate the fate of the entire native Sandwich Islands race. They lectual race, and that, too, we trust, without any unfair treatment from their superiors.

The number of the Advertiser before us contains an excellent article upon Education. It seems that there are not enough schools in the comparatively few failures among prominent | Islands, though there is a College—by name. Says our exchange on this point:

"Why not call things by their right names? crisis—causes and remedies. "Oh! if we had To call the institution a college is absurd. It will not fill the place of a college for the next twen-Security, without which there can be little have come upon us." "We want a head, absolute and despotic, to our financial system." ty years; and the only position it can fill is that of a Collegiate Institute, which is the proper name it should have received in the first ears hence, if they have the ability, finish their work injury to the institution to call it more than it really is. The charter, we believe, calls it 'Oahu College and Punahou School,' which name will probably be changed, and it might as well be altered to Collegiate Institute as any other."

The influenza has seized upon the whole population at an alarming rate, but its continance was not expected:

"Stores have been closed, auctions postponed, and a stillness pervades the town, as though each week day were a Sabbath. Those who were attacked with the influenza epidemic rarely holds on over a week, and will doubtless soon exhaust itself. Among the natives, we earn that the epidemic has prevailed as generally as among foreigners, and we judge that ully three-fourths of the population about Honolulu have been attacked with it. We heard of several deaths among natives attributhe cause of death in any instance." The Advertiser of July 30 contains a de-

scription of an expedition to a singular island, fourteen days sail from Hawaii, by schoonerthe name, Christmas Island. The object of the expedition was to regain the cargo of the barque Fremont, wrecked last April upon the island. "Soon after anchoring, the brig's crew was divided into exploring parties, and started off to discover the wreck of the Fremont, taking two days' rations. One party followed the shore from the northwest point of the island, the other party striking a course across th land. After two days' travelling, during which covered with numerous small lagoons of salt water, through which the explorers had to ford n some instances as deep as their breasts. The water was so acrid, from the evaporation and heat, that in some instances it was impos sible to remain in it. On dipping the hand in the water, and drying it, it would become cov-

island was found to be indented with a succes sion of bays, some three or four miles deep. After a week's search, the barque was found,

ared with a crust of salt. The north side of the

and its cargo—of lumber—was saved. "The vessel beached high and dry, but not easy of access, and between forty and fifty miles from the brig. The island appeared not to have been visited since the loss of the Fre-

"Our adventurers commenced getting out the lumber and piling it up in lumber yard fashion, and made preparations for carting it overland. They had taken with them drays, carts, and three horses. From the wreck, the umber had to be carted to a lake about seven miles distant. This lake is about five miles ong-at one end of which they erected a camp, be no need to-day to denounce the usurpations late foreign commerce, you have only closed and at the other end another camp. At the last camp a well was dug, which furnished tolerably good water, and, though somewhat brackish, the horses drank it freely. On arriving at the lake, the lumber was rafted across ticaulis, remain. Let Promises to Pay be le- it, (five miles,) then carted again about one mile, then rafted again across the bay, some twenty miles or more, to the brig. In crossing the bay, they found a sand-bar, half a mil wide, which stretched across its entire length and which was dry at low water, but had about twelve or fifteen inches on it at high tide. Here the rafts had to be lightened, and wait for high

Forty thousand feet of lumber were brought away, and one hundred thousand left stacked. to be brought away afterwards. The island was uninhabited. There is

grove of fine cocoa-nut trees upon it, and great numbers of birds exist upon the island. The sland is not over ten feet above the sea-level. but is fifty miles long. "Captain Hooper found pieces of the wreck

which ultimately would result either a most State—they have at last carried the day in the part of the People to live within their tance into the sea during the twenty years New York. In the course of his lecture, Mr. extending its limits. Pieces of ship timber

fallen quite low enough, had gone down ten or 4. Another end was Peace. War is almost those inevitable gains to Freedom? And yet, Circulation, will continue to exist, and the same ring were found in quantities upon the shores twenty per cent. lower at the last date, and was as heavy a curse as Slavery. War expenses at such a moment, the free States are called causes which have brought on the present ago of the inland lake, and in an excellent state of the instrument of trade—a labor-saving man preservation.

JOHN MITCHEL IN TROUBLE.

Our readers are well acquainted with the history of Mr. Mitchel's adventures in Ireland. Botany Bay, and still later in this country. cities. The same is true of our solitary Salt | They have undoubtedly wondered that a gentleman of such talents, and once so enthusiastic try to join the ranks of the Slavery Propagandists. Such is the fact, however, and the recent movements of the "Irish patriot" are suffi-From the Sandwich Islands we get the week- ciently unique to be worth recording. Mr. Mitchel, a few weeks ago, passed through

Government puts a stamp upon it, which is Washington, on his way to New York, to pursimply a national certificate that it has a cernew era—the era of war, of standi ng armies aged in various ways—have been loyal to the list. We think no man of intelligence would chase the materials necessary for the publication of a newspaper which he is about to start reins of Government, and the Free Power is in and the Descret News, without perceiving that in Tennessee. This journal, according to Mr. the ascendant, it will be for Slaveholders to fol- the civilization of the Island is far in advance Mitchel's prospectus, is to be an advocate of the most ultra form of Slavery Propagandism. separating different sections. We all flow into the Constitution, or take the position of definot much local news. The Advertiser is crowd. the African slave trade. A New York journal proposes that Mr. Mitchel's countrymen in much so, that we could easily mistake its ad- Ireland be the subjects of this trade as well as vertising columns for those of a journal pub. Africans. Why not? The Irish work more and harder than the negroes. What shall hinder the State of Tennessee from legislating all John Young, one of the old chiefs of Hawaii, the Irish within her borders into chattels? But our purpose was to chronicle one of Mr. Mitchel's singular movements in New York.

> "On Tuesday morning of last week, the 'Irish patriot' and volunteer Apostle of th South was ignominiously rescued by the city police from the clutches of an indignant Ten nesseean, at the 'Lamar House,' corner of two streets, in Knoxville. The facts were these: Mr. John Mitchel had disliked an article pu lished by Mr. Fleming in the Knoxville Re ter. This was natural enough, for the artic contained not a little truth. Disliking this ar ticle, Mr. Mitchel also disliked the suppose writer thereof, and, imagining himself all respects a 'preux chevalier' of the Souther Order of Gutta Percha, he proceeded, in ac cordance with the precedents, to waylay Mr. Fleming under cover of a courteous smile, and thereupon to assault him. But where a Brooks had prospered, a Mitchel came to grief. Mr. Fleming's friends were on the alert, and, the palance of fair play being re-established, the native Anglo-Saxon forthwith began to batter the imported Celt. The police supervened, and the affair was adjourned till noon, when the parties again met near the same spot, and Mr. these flattering terms:

> " 'John Mitchell, you made a most coward! though impotent assault upon me this mor You approached me with the smile of riendship upon your lips, but with the purpos of a murderer in your heart. You approach me armed, presuming correctly upon my being unarmed. Your purposes failed you, and I have stopped you to inform you that I am now prepared to meet you upon an equal footing and to denounce you as a ruffian, a scoundr a highway-assassin, and murderer at heart, and an infamous coward, if you do not resent this denuuciation like a man, in an equal and hon

> "Having the welfare of the South too much at heart to risk her fortune in his life, Mr

> Slavery professions, that his Southern friends will speak of him in their own free fashion, or cane, kick, or shoot him, should the case demand it, in their estimation—especially if he begins the quarrel.

which prevailed throughout the United States | startling statement of his first letter was this : in the summer of the year 1843, (if we re- that Gen. Scott and Mr. Trist bribed their way nember aright,) and which was called the into the city of Mexico, by paying Santa Anna nd ending with the influenza cold, more or Army and Government have denied the truth ss severe and tenacious, according to the emperament of the patient. The influenza himself. But in this second letter Gen. Pillow the rest of the Union, and has had an experiless severe and tenacious, according to the of this statement, and among them Gen. Scott reiterates his former allegations in the follow-

"When I reached the headquarters of the Army at Puebla, I was invited to a conference with Mr. Trist. On my arrival at his quarters I found Gen. Scott there. Mr. Trist informs ted to the influenza, but cannot trace them to me that he had opened negotiations with Santa any foundation. We doubt whether it has been | Anna, and had pretty well agreed upon the these terms. Santa Anna was to be paid. o in hand, as earnest money, \$10,000, and our army was to march to the valley of Mexico and fight a battle before the city. appointed to treat for peace. When peace uld be concluded. Santa Anna was to re ceive \$1,000,000 more.

"Mr. Trist further informed me that the terms had been agreed to, but it was an ope question whether Santa Anna or Gen. (after the battle was fought) should take the initiative, and send the flag of truce, preparatory to the armistice-Santa Anna insisting that Gen. Scott should send the flag, but Gen. Scot insisting, if he won the battle, Santa Anna should do so. He further said Gen. Scott has farnished him the money, and that he had paid the \$10,000 required to be paid in advance and that Gen. Scott had the means in the di bursing department of the army, or could rai the means of paying the million to be paid at the conclusion of the negotiations. He also said he had invited me to the conference pursuance of the order of the President, and desired my approval of the terms."

Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, has been elected to succeed Mr. Jones in the United

The Administrationists are completely successful in Georgia. Mr. Stephens's majority for Congress is 1,257; Mr. Jackson's, 1,000.

An American lady of the name of Tralaway, while recently ascending Mont Blanc, lost her foothold, and was precipitated down a precipice of several hundred feet, and instantly killed. Her body was not recovered. There are six men in Providence (R. I.)

who pay taxes on over half a million of dollars Smash-up on the Lake Shore Railroad.

The train which left Dunkirk for Clevele at 11 P. M. on Thursday, on the Lake Sho railroad, met with a serious accident about seventeen miles east of Erie. A pile of wood obstruction until too late to check up the train. The locomotive was thrown off the track, and completely smashed. The baggage car was also thrown off, and broken to pieces. The baggage-master, who was asleep on the floor, opposite the door, was, by the force of the colon, thrown in an opposite direction from the The emigrant car was also thrown off, senger car remained on the track, but was a good deal broken. The second passenger car to Canada by the British Government, to be was also considerably broken. Strange to say. no lives were lost, though quite a number, including the engineer, fireman, and baggageof the Briton, lost about twenty years ago on master, were severely injured. - Cincinn

"We make money out of what is of no intrinsic value—out of paper. All property is the product of labor. To distribute from the producer to the consumer, there must be trade. For that there must be money, which is simply chine to promote buying and selling. After much experimenting, mankind has taken gold and silver, and thereof made money, the instrument of trade, the medium of commerce. Gold and silver are property, and so represent the abor requisite to acquire them; they are transferable property, and, of course, subject to the laws of property; they rise and fall in value, and no legislation can prevent that, any more than iron or tin; yet, commonly, they fluctuate less than any other substance that could be chosen. They are condensed property. And not only are they the medium by which debts are paid, but they are the standard measures of all value. Gold or silver made into coin has no more value than before. At the mint the

"Now, in America, we make fictitious money out of a piece of paper, which contains somebody's promise to pay a dollar, and this be comes an instrument of trade, by which debts are paid, and the standard measure of value. Unlike the metallic dollar, the paper dollar has no intrinsic worth, is not property, only the lawful representative of property. We have chartered some twelve or thirteen hundred banks in the United States, to manufacture his substitute for metallic money, on conditi that when the paper is brought back, they shall romise to pay, is taken in payment of debts, aid to be as good as gold; a certificate of debt s taken instead of a certificate of property."

ain purity, or comes up to a certain weight.

Add to this statement the fact that these banks suspend redemption of their bills at pleasure, and what shall we think of such a currency?

SOUTHERN FILIBUSTERING.—It seems that re cruiting is going on in the South for the new invasion of Central America. Fifteen or twenty recruits left Vicksburg recently for New Orleans, the rendezvous of the new army. An exchange says:

"The San Antonio Herald also announces that a regiment of Texas rangers is organizing for a similar purpose, under the command o Col. John P. Waters, seconded by Capt. Henry and Colonel Crawford. This regiment will con centrate at Galveston, and embark from that port for such destination as Gen. Walker may irect. Those are the first instalments of the new force whose enrolment has been publicly announced. From this information, and from aints thrown out from time to time in Southern ournals which sympathize with the movements against Nicaragua, we are led to believe that the work of recruiting for a new filibustering expedition is going forward, actively but quie y, throughout the Southern States. The indications are suspicious, to say the least."

The Capt. Henry mentioned above is Sheriff of the county in which he resides, and he an nounces that his absence will be "temporary." So we suppose the work of subjugating Nicara, gua will be a speedy one, that the Sheriff may return to his duties in Texas!

ANOTHER SHIPWRECK.—The barque Jerome Knight foundered at sea off the coast of North Carolina, on the 23d ult. The captain, his wife, Mitchel, it appears, declined this proposition, and melted gradually away from the scene, amid the jeers, hisses, and shouts, of the bydren by her own heroism; for, at midnight, a restrictions upon even the six months' residents tremendous sea completely filled the cabin in which they were sleeping, and by her resolute tory so grossly unfair, that it was impossible and almost superhuman exertions, herself and | for the will of the majority of the citizens to be children were got on deck alive. Such incidents in fiction would be criticized as unnatural; while in actual life they pass by with little

PENNSYLVANIA BANKING .- Ion, the Washing ton correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, says "All eyes are turned with intense interest to the proceedings of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in relation to the contemplated measures Tyler grip, say that the complaint is in every respect the same, commencing with a fever, which lasts twelve to twenty-four hours, more. Several gentlemen connected with the city of Philadelphiu is no longer what the Universe of the country and that the city of Philadelphiu is no longer what the Universe of the country and that the city of Philadelphiu is no longer what the Universe of the country and that the city of Philadelphiu is no longer what the Universe of the country and that the country are considered to the country and that the country are considered to the country and that the country are considered to the country and that the country are considered to the country and that the country are considered to the country and that the country are considered to the country and the country are considered to the country and that the country are considered to the country are ted States Bank had made it-the financial ence so large and for so long a time in the example will be of very great and almost pre dominant influence in the country on the question about to be considered by her Legislature. "The banks of Pennsylvania must either go

into liquidation, or they must accept such terms of relief as the Legislature may offer. Per transactions for private use. A failure of the haps, as has been suggested, these terms may be too onerous, and in that case the banks may prefer the alternative of liquidation. For some of them there is very little hope, except from most liberal terms from the Legislature The class of banks alluded to in the last sen tence of the above quotation ought to liquidate.

Why should the Legislature step in to save a rotten banking institution, any more than a sional predictions that the New York banks tution forbids a Legislature from doing what is asked of the Pennsylvania Legislature; and when a New York bank suspends, it goes at once into the hands of the State Receiver, who sells its stocks, and redeems its notes.

THE WEST.—The following paragraph from an exchange is encouraging:

"An intelligent and well-informed gentleman from Chicago informs the New York Commer cial that the West was never in a sounder condition than at present, or better able to liquidate in full its indebtedness to the East. The agricultural interest, the foundation of all prosperity, is remarkably strong, and farmers hold largely of produce, which they have the ability o keep over till another season, if they canno the present year, at least one-third more land has been broken up than was planted the previous year, and all has been more thorough ultivated. The crops this season will be. the aggregate, nearly double those of the last Wheat, oats, and potatoes, fully so, and corn about fifty per cent. increase. Pork will not be sent forward in as large quantities. Beef has een raised to a larger amount, but not so much packed, the farmers generally preferring to fatten for the next spring trade. There is great trouble in making this rea

wealth immediately available, but we feel con- he was never so much in his element as when fident that Western produce will move Eastward, in spite of the disarranged finances. Shippers and carriers certainly had better take of purchasers, if without specie, must go on and wet, and the engineer did not discover the tick for a while. Should the Western farmers retain their produce till after navigation closes. they will not get one half the present prices.

> The ship Panthea, at Montreal, is at presen that played with such terrible effect on the alied armies of England and France, from the

presented to several of the principal cities, fo

their liberal subscriptions to the patriotic fund

during the Crimean war. The largest of these

cwt., and their bore from four to six inches.

SPECIE FOR BILLS.

A manufacturing house somewhere at the discharge any of its workmen who present the lership of the Treasury. paper bank notes with which they are paid by their employers at the bank counters for specie, Land Office, whether a tract of land illegally and a large number of newspapers applaud this

action on the part of the manufacturers. For ourselves, we cannot see anything but oppressive dictation in it. What is a note worth, if it will not command specie? Of what value is a promise to pay on demand, if the demand can never be made? This is dishonesty, though perhaps unintentional. It is making a bushel of paper-rags worth a cart-load, or a dozen of cart-loads, of gold. There is no real value in the paper itself, and if the promise on the face of it is to be broken at pleasure, what is that

Several journals condemn with terrible severmarks, justly:

"The dealer in coin is an effect. His business is a natural and necessary consequence of the existence of a paper currency. Wherever such currency prevails, he will be found; and whether his calling be disreputable or otherwise, It is a certificate of value, not a creating of it will never cease to be pursued until the day of bank paper is at an end.

"But we have been unable to convince ourselves that the man who buys bank notes and sends them home is a bad member of society, or that his occupation is disadvantageous to the community. To take the promises of a man institution to pay on demand, and present them for payment, is surely, in itself considered, a very innocent employment. It is true that bankers are not by any means excessively anxious to be reminded of their obligations, but \$217,620.43. Among their assets are land even they have no right to complain of that warrants, unlocated, \$1,523.10, and land war which requires from them nothing but what they have solemnly contracted to perform. We deny that there is any obligation, ex-

ress or implied, on the part of the community, ither as individuals or as an aggregate, to 'keep out' bank paper, because it happens to have been issued. The makers of paper promises to pay should have but one claim upon the public to take and use their emissions, and that aould consist in the fact that they are equal in value to gold in the market."

A CLUE TO THE "DEMOCRATIC" TRIUMPH IN KANSAS.

We extract the subjoined paragraphs from he Herald of Freedom, published at Lawrence. Kansas, dated September 26. The Herald has so far supported Governor Walker in the Territory that it has rendered itself obnoxious to a class of Free State men in Kansas, and it may be considered safe authority upon the subject it writes upon. It says:

"We learn that small parties are coming into the Territory on all the public highways from Missouri, and are passing to the western part of Kansas. On Thursday last, some gentlemen came down from Tecumseh. They report meeting some ten covered wagons on the route, all filled with men, and all going west, and none of them loaded with other than bottles of bad whisky, a small quantity of provisions, and camp fixtures.

"Parties were coming for a week or ten days pefore the election on the 30th of March, 1855, and their appearance at this time again looks ominous. If they have come here to interfere in our franchises, come from where they may, we sincerely hope they will never be allowed to return to their homes alive. They deserve death as much as would a wolf, who should intrude upon a poultry yard in the night, and steal away the fowls. There is no crime so base, and none which deserves such severe penalties, as robbing a people of the right of self-

the late election in Kansas, heralded in all the stopping there to feed. When they left, the were such, and the apportionment of the Terriheard.

P. S.—The later dispatches from Kansas are more favorable than the first received.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM .- In such times as forget what they have now learned by experikinds of business need the same change from credit to cash payments. Says the Philadelphia Journal:

"If retailers did not sell on credit, but re quired their customers to pay cash down, or at the end of the week, people would never buy beyond their means, retailers would never break. and the whole machinery of trade would stand on a solid foundation. In this respect the American People, unlike the English, French. rain harvest, or a war, is a far less evil to hose nations than to the United States; and in consequence of this unsound credit system our industrious laborers and our stanchest nerchanls suffer terribly every few years.

"In January, 1856, an earnest effort was made, on the part of some leading commission ouses, to shorten credits. The harvest of 1855 had been deficient, and railroad specula tions raged through the West. To shorten sa and collect their debts was the counsel of con mon sense; yet it was blindly disregarded. The largest time was granted to the Western retailer, and the most extended credit was sought, to sustain a false and treacherous sys-

DISAFFECTION.—The Irish voters of Leaven worth, Kansas, held a meeting before the late election, and agreed to repudiate the National Democracy. The reason assigned was, the disfranchisement by the bogus Democratic Legislature of all foreigners, and because a law a fine to kidnap a white baby, and death to kidnap a negro baby! The Irish could not stand such a Democracy as this, and left it. U.S. Consul. We presume, if these gentlemen will subscribe nal, he will show them how genuine Democraence between crushing an Irishman and an African, though he may not satisfy them with regard to the disenfranchisement act.

Death of George Washington Parke Custis, of Arlington.

The venerable Mr. Custis, of Arlington, died at his residence, in Alexandria county, Va., on Saturday last. The whole country knew him and his patriotism will long be remembere Closely allied to the Washington family, fond of calling himself the child of Mount Vernon, he was talking or writing of the great chief and the men and times of the Revolution. He ha been fondled on the knee of the Father of his Country, and received from him the kindness vith filial devotion, and to the day of his death all the recollections of his life centred round radiated from the time he was one of Washing ton's family. He lived to a good old age (seventy-seven years,) retaining his mental faculties to the last. His funeral will take place to-morrow, at twelve, noon, at Arlington

Death of Hon. W. P. Fessenden. Portland, Oct. 11 .- Hon. William Pitt Fessenden died in this city last evening, after an illness of three days' duration.

Failure of Charleston Banks. Augusta, Oct. 12.—The Southwestern Rail guns are about twelve feet long, and weigh 83 | quite a run on all the banks of Charleston to- | have been handed to the United States Consul

WASHINGTON ITEMS

J. Madison Cutts, father-in-law of Senator North, so says an exchange, has threatened to Douglas, has been promoted to the Comptro

In reply to an inquiry made at the General sold was subject to pre-emption, the Acting Commissioner replied, that it is not pre-empti ble whilst covered by an actual sale; and though the sale should be declared invalid, the land cannot be entered until subsequent to its restoration to the market, after at least thirty days' public notice.

Instructions have been sent out to the com manders of vessels of the home squadron to intercept any armed parties designing to invade Central America.

The New York Herald has a letter, dated Calcutta, August 10th, which says "that Luckity those brokers whose business it is to run now, the capital city of Oude, has fallen; all home bank bills. A Cincinnati exchange re- the Europeans have been massacred by Nenajee Sahib; and the relief force under General Havelock has been obliged to fall back upon Cawnpore, terribly decimated by the cholera. This letter was received via Liverpool, by the steamer City of Washington, but the Niagara three days later, makes no mention of any such

Messrs. Pairo & Nourse, the suspended bankers of Washington, have issued a card to their creditors, in which they set down the total amount of their assets at \$480,438.96. This sum they believe will realize \$413,453.91, while their liabilities of every bind, including inter est, are only \$195,833.38, leaving a surplus of rants located on time, \$27,630.75. They assure creditors that every effort will be made to realize and distribute the assets as fast as the deranged state of the finances of the country

Ross Grove, Montgomery Co., IA., To the Editor of the National Era:

There was a serious and strange event ha pened here on the 27th of last month, about 0 o'clock A. M. The air seemed to be filled with something flying through it, which at firs we supposed was cotton, off of the cottonwo But when they came to the ground, w found they were grasshoppers, and ever since the ground has been covered with innumerable multitudes of those insects. They have taken the most of the corn-fodder, and are now com mencing on the ears of corn; and it is feared they will destroy the entire crop.

The Unadilla Times is responsible for the

subjoined grasshopper story:
"By a letter from Kansas, we are informe that on the 14th of August last, at 2 P. M., so cloud of a singular yellowish appearance arose n the north, near the village of Manhatta and soon the storm burst upon the inhabitant It was neither rain, hail, nor snow, but grass coppers, and in about ten minutes the ground covered with them. They came in droves and struck the houses like large hail-stones Soon the ground was strewn with corn-leaves and ears, some of which, two inches through were eaten off half their length, some with the husks and corn trimmed as with a knife, leav ing the bare cob standing. Two and a hal acres of buckwheat, three acres of turnip watermelons, and all vines on which they fee were eaten up, except those on the south sid every crop except sugar cane. There was field of sugar cane, with corn on both sides t; the corn was taken, and the cane left. The eight hours, and seemed to be travelling south sed over Ogden, high in the air, and die

ten miles wide." The Love of Home.

The cloud seemed to be about

If nobler sentiments than the following, which were uttered by Daniel Webster, ever fell from human lips, we have yet to see them. They are indeed pearls of the rarest value, should b cherished in the very heart of hearts by every

make either distinguished origin a matter personal merit, or obscure origin a matter ed of himself need not be ashamed of his early condition. It did happen to me to be born in a log cabin, raised among the snow drifts o New Hampshire, at a period so early the when the smoke first rose from its rude chim nev, and curled over the frozen hills, there was Conada. Its remains still exist: I make it a annual visit. I carry my children to it, and teach them the hardships endured by the gen tender recollections, the kindred ties, the earl affections, and the narrations and inciden which mingle with all I know of this primitiv family abode; I weep to think that none of ing, and if ever I fail in affectionate vener tion for him who raised it and defended against savage violence and destruction, cheris through the fire and blood of seven years revolu tionary war, shrunk from no toil, no sacrific to serve his country, and to raise his children to a condition better than his own, may my name and the name of my posterity be blotted

The Murderers of the Crew of the Albion Coop A telegraphic dispatch has informed us of the crew of the brig Albion Cooper, from Havana, and the death of the boy who was the principal witness against them. The Portland Advertiser has the following particulars:

"The barque R. H. Knight, Capt. Luscon from Havana, arrived in our harbor, Sept. 29th Abraham Cox, who perpretrated the horrid butcheries on board the brig Albion Coope The officers of the cutter, in their boat, we lown and took possession of the prisoners, and they were subsequently placed in the custody of Deputy United States Marshal Quimby, and immediately lodged in jail. On the passag home, the boy Fahey was attacked with th black vomit, of which he died, and was buried not affect the case of the murderers, as his dep osition had been taken in Havana, before th

The culprits freely confess the commis of the atrocious deed, and relate with a shock ing coolness the most sickening details of the offence. A more deliberate, unprovoked, and vicked murder was never committed, and th the seafaring and commercial portion of our vretches, and will rejoice to see the extreme cenalty of the law inflicted upon them. They will have an examination before Judge Ware of the U.S. District Court, in a few days."

A Havana correspondent gives the followin

eports, whilst crossing the Great Baham Sank, on 2d Sept., she saw and took on board n the brig Albion Cooper, of Portland, and went to Captain Bryant and stated that t Williams and Cox had murdered her captain Daniel R. Humphrey, the chief and secon mate, and one seaman, and thrown their bodies overboard, then set fire to the Albion Cooper.

and left in the boat. This took place on the 28th of August. "Immediately on arriving at this port, Capt Bryant went to the Consulate, stated the above circumstances, and the three men were at once arrested, and placed in prison.

"The three men had two watches, som road Bank and the Bank of South Carolina, lo-cated at Charleston, have failed. There was to the murdered captain and mate, all of whi money, and clothes, supposed to have belonge

The Albion Cooper was bound from Portland

perpetuation of the Democratic principle—the riority in education and enterprise—into them how much they owe. Confidence will come

(where she belonged) to Cardenas, with a cargo of lumber, and Captain Barton, of the barque Cornelia, of New York, who arrived on the 5th instant, reports having seen on the previous Thursday evening the remains of the Albion Cooper, Orange Key bearing S. W., distant

Fearful Earthquake in Peru.

On the 20th ultimo, a severe shock of earthquake took place in Peru, by which the city of Puira suffered severely. A private letter received by a gentleman in Panama, from thence, dated August 30th, says:
"At seven o'clock on the morning of the

20th, the most severe shock of an earthquake ever remembered was felt here, which has done damage to the amount of \$500,000. The shock lasted about a minute and forty five seconds, and every house in the town has suffered more or less. The public have had one hundred and twenty-two houses taken down that were in a dangerous state, and a number of the churches have been completely destroyed. The damage done is estimated at \$100,000. The river Puira, which had been dry, suddenly rose, in other places the ground opened, and jets of dark-colored water were ejected. There is no record of any similar phenomena having taken place. At Paita, the effects of the earthquake were less severely felt."

Business in Buffalo.

For the first time in many years, the sound of the hammer and the saw is not heard in our ship yards. Not a new vessel has been placed on the stocks this fall, and scarcely a man can be seen in the various yards, excepting the few employed in finishing the ferry boat for the Lake Huron Railway Company. The usual force employed in the yards is about fifteen hundred men, not one of whom can be employed there during the coming winter. In many other of the manufacturing branches of business, large numbers of hands have been discharged, with no prospect of employment be-fore spring. There are at the present moment more mechanics out of employment in Buffalo than any time heretofore.—Buffalo Courier.

The town elections in Connecticut took place on Monday, and were in most cases contested on party grounds. The Hartford Press, Republican, claims that of 72 towns, 41 were carried by the Republicans, 26 by the Democrats,

Connecticut Town Elections.

three, and a Democratic gain of four. The Hartford Times, a Democratic paper, has returns more favorable to the Democrats. The Engineer of the Central America. Mr. Ashby, it/is understood, will undergo an examination, this week, before a Board of Engineers, constituted in part of the steamboat inspectors of the district, to whom he is made responsible under the law of Congress for any eliction of duty. The court will be convened at his own request. A writer in the

jects at the depth of two miles, and a sub-marine telescope screwed into the bottom of a vessel.

Another Run on the Hartford Banks. Hartford, Oct. 7.—The suspension of three of our most prominent banks yesterday caused the spread of much distrust throughout the community, and to-day there was a heavy run upon most of the city banks, but more particularly the "State Bank." The demands of the public, however, were all promptly met, and the excitement, which at one time run pretty high,

The Murats in the Sicilies.

The Murat family have just published a manifesto, which is attracting considerable attention in political circles of Europe. The occasion is the recent attempt at revolution in Italy, with which they expressly deny the charge of complicity—repudiate, in fact, vio-

straits to which even solvent parties are sometimes reduced in the payment of their debts: " OCTOBER 1, 1857.

"GENTLEMEN: Owing to the difficulty of get ting Eastern exchange, I this day transmit to you per express the following articles in specie, wit: In American gold, \$60; 33% ounces old silver coin, (Troy weight,) consisting of English shillings, Spanish halves, quarters, eighths, and sixteenths. I sold a similar lot in Philadelphia, some two months ago, at \$1.23 per ounce, and suppose it is still worth that. I prepay the express charges."

If all parties similarly situated would do likewise, or make equal efforts, the money market would soon be relieved. Suspensions and protested paper would be rare, and borrowers ong faces grow broader in proportion as the visages of the brokers lengthened. The plan suggested by the example set by a

Chicago merchant in the following extract would be even better, for it would help bring forward to this market from the West the immense amount of surplus produce which will be shut out from us, in six weeks, by the closing

The effect of such a course upon the whole community would be almost magical; for produce would then actually become a medium of Indiana Judicial Election—A Characteristic Macirculation, and supply in a great measure a deficient or depreciated currency.

The gentleman in question had a bill of

knowledge, there are numerous jobbers in this city who have considerable amounts deposited to their credit in bank at different points in the West, but are unable to get it forward.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Massacre of Missionaries in India. The last ray of hope has been dispelled by too absurd for consideration.

The Governor's action is of a piece with the the late arrival of news from India, and we must now record, with feelings of the profoundthe four missionary families of the Presbyterian board at Futtengurgh have perished in the massacre. They have been traced to the vicinity of Cawnpore, and it was hoped that when General Havelock arrived there he would find them alive, and rescue them from the investment of the stole their way into the Senate. It is a kind of a Democracy that is getting very unpopular with the Indianians, and is likely to be emphatically repudiated one of these days.—Cincinnati Gazette, Oct. 7. gents, but he reports but one white person as saved, and her name is given; so that the painful fact is pressed upon our hearts that our brethren and sisters, our dear friends, Freeman, and Campbell, and Johnson, and McMullen,

and their wives, and two children of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, have fallen victims to the awful insurrection in India. Rev. John E. Freeman went out in 1838, and has been a faithful missionary for about nine-teen years. He married Miss Beach, in Newark, New Jersey, who died about ten years ago. Mr. Freeman afterwards married a valued friend of ours, Miss Vredenburg, a lady of great

accomplishments and worth, with a large circle them were among the most able and useful

New York, Oct. 12 .- Edward M. Archibald. formerly Attorney General of Newfoundland.

Senator Sumner in Switzerland. The Straight Republican publishes the folfrom Senator Sumner:

HEIDELBERG, Sept. 11, 1857. MY DEAR ---: Weeks have passed since I have seen a letter or a newspaper from home. During this time I have been travelling away from news, and I am now famished. On my arrival at Anwerp, I trust to find letters at

visited most of its lakes, and have crossed several of its mountains on mule-back. strength has not allowed me to venture upon any of those foot-expeditions which are the charm of Swiss travel, by which you reach places ont of the way; but I have seen much, and have gained health constantly.

I have crossed the Alps by the St. Gotherd,

and then re-crossed by the Grand St. Bernard, ssing a night with the monks and dogs; I have passed a day at the foot of Mont Blanc. and another day on the wonderful Lake Leman. have been in the Pyrenees, in the Alps, in the Channel Isles. You will next hear of me in the Highlands of Scotland.

I see our politics now in distant perspective; and I am more than ever satisfied that our of 250. course is right. It is Slavery which degrades our country, and prevents its example from being all-conquering. In fighting our battle at home, we are fighting the battle of Freedom everywhere. Be assured I shall return, not only with renewed strength, but with renewed termination to give myself to our great cause. I am not yet entirely well, but I am almost My case spins out slowly; but I find that my experience is that of others who have received injuries to the brain. My general health, which s now complete, is surely lifting up the diseased part of my system. Let me hear from you.

Ever sincerely yours.
CHARLES SUMNER. Not Exactly a Love Chase.

We met yesterday at the Miami Depot a lady who has exhibited the most indefatigable perseverance in the pursuit of information under embarrassing difficulties. Three years ago, she resided in California, which State, in fact, she claims now as her residence, and there became acquainted with a man named Mnnsona pleasing, cool, affable gentleman, who so adroitly worked his way into her confidence that she introduced him to a young lady, a near and five are divided-a Republican gain of and dear friend, possessed of some \$15,000 or \$20,000 in cash. The result, as might have been anticipated, was the consummation of the lady's heartfelt wishes—the marriage of her friend to the polished and affable gentleman.

was affectionate and attentive, the lady all love and confidence. Finally, the husband, expressing a wish to enter into business and settle down for life, the confiding wife drew from her bankers almost the entire of her fortune, and placed it in his hands. A few weeks after, the Journal of Commerce proposes that the wreck of the Central America be searched for with a steamer sailed for the Atlantic side, and the villain husband departed with the gold, leaving sub-marine electric lantern, which discovers obhis confiding victim to the tender mercies of a local world, that is far too busy to look after individual wrongs in which they have no per-

sonal or pecuniary interest.

The lady who had brought about this match felt and boldly faced her responsibility in the premises, and, on the sailing of the next homeward bound steamer, she took passage for New York, determined to follow the betrayer of her confidence and the love of a wife to the bounds of civilization, and bring him to punishment. Arrived in New York, she got traces of his footsteps, followed him over various routes, until she tracked him to a village in Pennsylvania, where she found him with another wife, to whom he had been married before going to California! A warrant was issued for his arrest for bigamy, but, having no proofs of his second marriage, after a short examination

Nothing daunted by this unlooked for termilent revolutions in principle. They are, how- nation of affairs, the lady immediately returned ever, in favor of a revolution of a certain kind; to California, procured the necessary affidavits relief of the sufferers in India were actively one, for example, that will place Prince Lucien on the throne of the Two Sicilies; and they are gether with evidence of the fact of his having had been subscribed in London, £9,000 in Liv candid enough to confess they are daily watch absconded with some \$15,000 of his second erpool, and less amounts in every considerable time is approaching (some people think it has already come) when the Bourbon dynasty on the throne of King Joachim will be found incompatible with the liberty of the people; and then the will be need of a new man, but one bap.

Atlantic side in search of the betrayer of her friend. And that search she has prosecuted now for two or three months with the most determined and restless perseverance; but thus far without success. He had left the village she was burnt alive, after the most frightful but eccentric woman. One account says she was burnt alive, after the most frightful far without success. He had left the village she was burnt alive, after the most frightful far without success. tized a King.

Won't Suspend Just Yet.

The following letter from a gentleman in Iowa to a firm in this city will explain itself. It shows a commendable spirit, and one well worthy of imitation. It is also eminently illustrative of the present "hard times," and of the trative of the present "hard times," and of the cown funds in the present "hard times," and of the cown funds in the purposite and expressed the corrections of the present "hard times," and of the cown funds in the purposite and expressed the corrections of the present "hard times," and of the cown funds in the purposite and expressed the corrections are committed on her person; but the Dublin Evening Post says a private letter has been received in that city, stating that, after the most frightful atrocities were committed on her person; but the Dublin Evening Post says a private letter has been received in that city, stating that, after the most frightful atrocities were committed on her person; but the Dublin Evening Post says a private letter has been received in that city, stating that, after the most frightful atrocities were committed on her person; but the Dublin Evening Post says a private letter the village where he resided when arrested for bigamy, and, although the lady had obtained some subsequent traces of his movements, when we met her yesterday she had not yet succeeded in ascertaining his present residence, although she is satisfied it is somewhere in the West. She had already expended a large amount of her committed on her person; but the Dublin Evening Post says a private letter the village where the residence some subsequent traces of his movements, when we met her yesterday she had not yet succeeded in ascertaining his present residence, although the beautiful atrocities were committed on her person; but the Dublin Evening Post says a private letter the village where committed on her person; but the Dublin Evening Post says a private letter the village where the present are committed on her person; but the pull the post says an trative of the present "hard times," and of the own funds in the pursuit, and expressed the determination not to give up the chase until her "sweet revenge" had been gratified, and the villain brought to justice. May ber labors prove successful, will be the wish of every everywhere rejecting men who do not come u honest heart. The lady pursuer left yesterday to the standard height of 5 feet 5 inches." I prove successful, will be the wish of every for Cleveland, where she has friends residing If she may not be classed among the "strongminded women," she is certainly a very deter-

mined one. - Cincinnati Gazette, Oct. 6.

The Norfolk Day Book says a magnificent gold pocket chronometer and chain have been forwarded to Samuel T. Sawyer, Esq., by James Buchanan, President of the United States, to be presented to that noble veteran of old ocean, Captain A. Johnson, of the Norwegian barque Ellen, who so gallantly went to the rescue of

coming as a present from such a source as the President of the United States, must make an have less than about 11,000 men as a nucleus indelible impression upon the minds of future for reinforcements to the fifty-four Queen's regigenerations of the heroic behaviour of Captain Johnson on this perilous occasion. It is supposed that its cost could not have been less

we have before noticed the resignation of The gentleman in question had a bill of \$8,000 to pay to parties in this city, but found Court of Indiana, and the decision of Governments have arrived. These reinforcements are it impossible to obtain Eastern exchange. In this dilemma, after much contriving and brain-scratching, he proposed to send the full amount day, for the reason that these Judges have not accepted, and both parties will be gainers by the operation, as well as the public. The one will be saved a suspension, perhaps; the other will realize a profit; while the produce will be thrown into the market, instead of being locked up in Chicago.

It might be interesting to add that to any the period of the regular strength of the operation, as well as the public. The one allowing the people to choose their successors at the October election; and the course of Governor Willard, who wishes to have the power of appointing to fill these vacancies, is shown to be wholly unwarranted and arbitrary though the people to choose their successors at the October election; and the course of Governor Willard, who wishes to have the power of appointing to fill these vacancies, is shown to be wholly unwarranted and arbitrary though the people to choose their successors at the October election; and the course of Governor Willard, who wishes to have the power of appointing to fill these vacancies, is shown to be wholly unwarranted and arbitrary though the people to choose their successors at the October election; and the course of Governor Willard, who wishes to have the power of appointing to fill these vacancies, is shown to be wholly unwarranted and arbitrary though to be wholly unwarranted and arbitrary, though backed by the Attorney General, who is in the plot. The resigning Indeed in the specific plane is a specific plane. plot. The resigning Judges, who are both Democrats, have published their opinions on the question, declaring that their the question, declaring that their successors are eligible at this election. The ground taken by Autocrat Willard, that no vacancy exists, would apply as well to the case of a regular election before the expiration of a term, and is

Democratic manceuvres by which Bright and est sorrow, that there is every reason to believe | Fitch stole their way into the Senate. It is a

> In his New Haven reply, President Buchanan thus expressed himself:

ists, in Kausas, under the Constitution of the verted like the rest from its original destination. United States. This point has been at last These reinforcements, of whose actual arrival finally settled by the highest tribunal known to | we have news, amount altogether to about 3,000 our laws. How it could ever have been serious- men." ly doubted, is a mystery."

Henry Clay, who in his day was thought to have some political knowledge and mental acumen, thus expressed an astonishment which he

accomplishments and worth, with a large circle of friends in this city and New Jersey.

Rev. David A. Campbell was from Wisconsin, and his wife from Ohio. Rev. Albert O.

Johnson and wife are both from Western Pennsylvania. Rev. Robert E. McMullen was from Philadelphia, and his wife was Miss Pierson, from Paterson, New Jersey. All of them were among the most able and useful tion. that was ever taken by man."

In the right to carry slaves south of that line (36° and Georgia voters, who were actuated partly by pique against Gov. Walker, and in part by opposition to the Democratic nominee for Congress, Gov. The Free State men, so far, seem to have everything in their own way. As soon as their new assumptions, and the most indefensible position. that was ever taken by man." tion, that was ever taken by man."

So it will be seen that these two eminent of their own.

What effect the election is to have upon the blow to the work, compared with which the destruction of \$100,000 worth of property in India is not to be mentioned.—N. Y. Observer. have doubted that the Constitution carries Sla- very soon, and it is supposed that they will garded that doctrine as the most extraordinary assumption he had ever heard, and the most election as a fair test of the will of a majority has been appointed British Consul at New indefensible position ever taken by man, -Cin- of the people of the Territory? cinnati Gazette, Oct. 7.

St. Louis, Oct. 10 .- The Republican has returns from Kansas which put down the Democratic majority in Leavenworth at 244; in Atchison, 63; and Doniphan, 50. In Johnson county, the Democrats are reported to have a large majority, and the Democrats are understood to have been successful, likewise, in Jef-

In Douglas county, the Republicans are said to have a majority of 1,165, and in Shawnee a majority of 350. The Legislature, according to the same authority, is certainly Democrati while for Congress, Parrott, the Republican candidate, is alleged to have been successful. St. Louis, Oct. 10.-Leavenworth advices state that, by the returns of the Kansas election

ty had so far given a Democratic majority Returns given as authentic give a Republicar majority in six counties of over 2,000 votes. Later advices from Kansas state that Parrot (Free State) for Congress has a majority of from 5,000 to 8,000. According to the estimate of the Free State men, the Legislature stands: Council-Republicans, 9; Democrats. House-Republicans, 24; Democrats, 15 Johnson county gives a Democratic majority

The Earthquake at St. Louis. The telegraph has already recorded the fact that two shocks of an earthquake were felt at St. Louis and vicinity, a little after four o'clock on Thursday morning last. It appears, from the papers of that city, that one of them was very violent. The Democrat has the following particulars:

"The first premonition is said to have been given by a slight concussion about midnight: but at the time stated, those who were awake heard a low and distant rumbling, which failed to arouse attention, till it rapidly increased to the volume of the sound of heavy trains of cars thundering through every street of the city. Some liken the noise to a protracted, reverb rating explosion; others, to the roar of a whirlwind; others, to the mere passing of market wagons-but all agree that it was tremendous. When at its height, the buildings began to rock appallingly. Thousands sprang from their beds in alarm, and rushed into the street. The northern sky was clear, but from the southward a heavy mist was swiftly advancing, and in a moment nearly obscured the street lamps. In many instances, the lamps were in an in stant unaccountably extinguished.

"The violent shock lasted full three-fourths of a minute, and was instantly succeeded by a second roar and attendant shock, of less seve ity. Many describe both as one, and aver that the heavy shock lasted full three minutes. In A few months rolled round, and everything about five minutes afterwards, the noise and concussion were repeated with comparative mildness, but very perceptibly."

Damages Claimed for the Negroes Hung by the Louisville Mob.

Legal action has been instituted in the Jef ferson Circuit Court, against the city of Louisville, for the value of the slaves George, Bill and Jack, the murderers of the Joyce family George and Bill, it will be remembered, were hung by the infuriated mob; and Jack cut his own throat in jail, to escape the fate which befel his companions. For their horrible crime, \$1,500 is claimed as damages by the owner of the negroes.

The Vanderbilt's Last Trip. The steamer Vanderbilt left Sandy Hook on the afternoon of September 13, and arrived at Cowes early on the morning of the 22d, equal to a run to Liverpool of nine days two hours and forty minutes. The passengers presented Capt. Higgins and his officers with some highly complimentary resolutions at the end of the

The Niagara's Mails. The mails of the steamer Niagara have been eceived, but we find that the telegraphic dis patches have given pretty much everything o interest. The collections for the fund for th

The London Times continues its appeal for more rapid enlistment of troops for India; and complains that "the recruiting sergeant i urges that "light weights" are just what i most required for recruiting the light cavalry, who are most useful in pursuit in Indian war

The London Globe says: "Recruiting for the army has been for some Ellen, who so gallantly went to the rescue of the passengers of the Central America.

This magnificent watch and chain is said to establishment by seven regiments of cavalry This magnificent watch and chain is said to be one of the best the world can produce, and, and about thirty two battalions of infantry, which must be replaced, and that we cannot ments now in India, or on their passage to that

> The same paper furnishes the following in formation in regard to the reinforcements on their way to India:

"In addition to the reinforcements already announced, the next accounts from India will ments have arrived. These reinforcements are timely and valuable beyond their mere numbers, but they can hardly be considered as imporabout 3,000 men. The mutineers, therefore, seized a time of the year for their purpose when there were nearly 5,000 fewer Europeans to be overcome than would be in India in the au-

"This deficiency has been before this made up, not by the regular draughts and regiments destined for reliefs, but by certain regiments forwarded from the colonies or diverted from the projected China expedition. We have heard of the arrival of the 5th fusileers (which had been ordered to China) from the Mauritius, the 90th light infantry, intercepted on its passage to China; the greater part of the 37th regiment, a detachment of between 200 and 300 of the 59th regiment, not from Hong Kong, as is supposed, but sent out from England, in order to einforce the regiment at that colony, and diverted like the rest from its original destination.

The Kansas Election, &c.

Washington, Oct. 12 .- Advices from Kansas show that the Republicans have carried all felt, on the 22d of July, 1850:

"I am aware that there are gentlemen who maintain that, in virtue of the Constitution, the right to carry slaves south of that line (36° fection of the South Carolina and Georgia the laws of the Territory, and institute a code

rivals for the seat in the House as Delegate from Nebraska, have both arrived here. Mr. Ferguson has the return, and will take his seat. Mr. Chapman will contest the seat.

We have some advices which are rather favorable in regard to the financial pressure. The robbery and violence seem to be the ordinary railroad companies are, for the most part, out occupation of the inhabitants. of the market in regard to loans. They consent rather to suffer protest than to pay such exorbitant rates of interest as they have done o meet their obligations. The number of sus-

The "Empire State" must go to protest itthough the last day for receiving offers has received up to the 8th, only Leavenworth coun expired. - Cor. Balt. Sun.

> Sinking of a Fall River Steamer-Narrow Escape of Passengers. . New York, Oct. 12 .- Midnight-The steam-

er Empire State, hence for Fall River, struck the rocks at Hell Gate during a dense fog this one hundred and fifty ladies, were all saved, but their baggage was lost. The upper saloon of the steamer is under water. The East India Mutiny-The Siege of Delhi. To give the public an idea of what the fight-

ing before Delhi consists of, says the Times, and to show that the "pluck" of the British soldier is as brilliant in the heat of India as in the biting cold of the Crimea, we publish the following extract of a letter from an officer in nigh command with our force there. It should e remembered that the action he describes is but one of a series that has extended over a nonth, and that scarcely a day has been allowed to pass without the enemy issuing in swarms to harass our overworked troops:

"The day commenced with firing on the Ghoorka posts. Jackson, of the second Fusi-leers, with No. 1 company, very weak, attacked and drove back the mutineers from Subzee fundee, but not being reinforced, he was bliged to retire, and, in retiring, the gallant ellow was killed.

"Skirmishing went on on the hill to the right of Hindoo Rao's house the whole day. The thoorkas and Rifles were engaged, and drove ack the mutineers four times. After each attack, our men fell back into their positions, when the mutineers, relieved by their numbers, again came on, our men became exhausted by eat and exertion, and supports after each atack were necessary, until at last all the availeath, had advanced, and had taken possession f Subzee Mundee again, when he was severely wounded, and had to leave the field; the wing leared the streets, but the enemy renewed their attack four times, and were successfully reoulsed. Young Owen, of the 1st, highly disnguished himself, charging four times down the street with his company; his gallantry was very conspicuous. The right wing in the mean ime continued their advance under Dennis. nd, after driving away the mutineers, and kill-

nausted to Hindoo Rao's house The big guns on the right flank fired occa-ionally, but, owing to the nature of the ground, he enemy could avoid them. All our troops had now been engaged, and the greater part had fallen back exhausted. The General then directed me to the Mosque Battery, where aplications were being constantly sent for reinorcements. I sent every available man. I was then directed to assume command at Hindoo Rao's. When I arrived there, I found evcrowded with worn-out men; the artillerymen, likewise done up, had ceased firing; another party of Rifles, in a similar state, in another osition; 120 men of the 2d Fusileers, who had no breakfast, were lying down exhausted; three weak companies of Ghoorkas were out as skirmishers; but they too were exhausted, and he remainder were resting under a rock. The eat was terrific, and the thermometer must

plowing, and a frightful glare Well, the mutineers all this time from behind walls and rocks, were keeping up a brisk fire all along our front—i. e., to the right of Hindoo Rao's house, as far as Subzee Mundee, and a pattery of two guns from Kissengung was fired upon us, without having it returned. I ordered up, when at Hindoo Rao's, 100 of the Fusileers; after serving out grog to them, I threw them forward to the left front of the new batand another under the Sergeant-Major. The for the investment, in order to contribute some-latter was sent with the 1st Fusileers. They thing toward the relief of the money market, peat back the mutineers at once, and took posession of a temple on the left front of the bat- transaction for the Indians. eries, and which commanded it. I directed

fested by the mutineers. On the right I threw forward Rothney's Sikhs. ome Guides, and a few of the 2d Fusileers. They advanced, and again took possession of Subzee Mundee. Between this and the bat-teries our skirmishers now had command of the whole ground. I ordered the position I now held to be kept till sunset, and then they were

o retire to their camp. We were now masters of the field. The mutineers were completely beaten, and when they found I intended to hold my position they fell back upon the town. Our loss was considerable but the constant of the constant siderable, but that of the enemy was very severe. We suffered greatly from the sun; the 1st Fusileers alone had five officers out of ten struck down by coups de soleil. The work for the troops is very hard, never getting a whole night's rest; but the wing of the 61st, acd one of the 8th, beside some Sikhs, are expected, when they will be relieved somewhat; but it is very up-hill work against such fearful odds, and at this season of the year, but the men are game, and will never give in.

We published some time since a full review of a remarkable work on the Slavery question, written by Mr. H. R. Helper, a native of North written by Mr. H. R. Helper, a native of North carolina. The Washington Union, unable, it the Presidential election, when the masses were would seem, to answer this book in any other fully awakened. Consequently, it was found, on way, took to calumniating its author. It charged that his real name was not Helper, but Hilper; and that some ten years ago, being in partnership with Mr. Michael Brown, of Salisbury, in the book business, and that he had gone to New York with funds belonging to the concern, of which he had never rendered any account. The Journal of Commerce, according to its practice of serving as each to the Juing heatened to use their power with caution and introduced to use their power with a supplication and introduced to use their power with a supplication and introduced to use their power with a supplication and introduced to use their power with a supplication and introduced to use their power with a supplication and introduced to use their power with a supplication and introduced to use their power with a supplication and introduced to use their power with a supplication and introduced to use the supplication and the supplication and the supplication and the supplication and t Brown of Salisbury referred to in the Union, which sets this calumny at rest, so far as it reates to any business connection with him. For

DEAR SIR: Having noticed the article in the Washington Union, in which it is stated that you and myself, some ten years ago, entered into the book business in this town; that funds were raised, and placed in your hands; and that you started to New York, for the purpose of replenishing the joint stock of books; that you deposited the money in bank, and never rendered to me any account of it, &c.—I feel it due, not only to you, but also to myself, to say that the statement is utterly untrue. It is, of course, well known to you and myself, and everybody here, that you were never in copartership with me in the book or any other business; and I have no hesitation in saying that I have no knowledge of either myself, or of any other person, having ever placed in your hands dered a correct and honorable account. Yours, respectfully, MICHAEL BROWN. Mr. H. R. Helper.

As to the other charge, of a change of name, the Journal of Commerce confesses to having seen an affidavit, signed by three citizens of Rowan county, North Carolina, who are certi-"highly respectable," which declares that Mr. Helper's name is, and always has been, Helper. Having thus been defeated in their attack on the author, the Union and Journal of Com-

We regret to learn that Hon. George A. Sim-Messrs. Ferguson and Chapman, the two tack.—Washington Union, 8th.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

From Mexico we have discouraging accounts of the condition of that Republic. Revolutions were in progress in various provinces, while

The ecclesiastical malcontents in Puebla had mented another outbreak, which was only ppressed by the troops of the Republic Many arrests were made. Disturbances of a pended firms and corporations is so great that like character in various parts of the country the pressure for money must in a measure are reported. A formidable revolution had oken ont in the province of Guadalajara, but we are not advised as to its origin or objects. self. It seems that the loan advertised for by the State Government has not been taken, sion of Sonora from California.

Isaac J. Cooper, a highly-respectable citizen of St. Louis, committed suicide by shooting himself in the month on Sunday last. Mr. Cooper accompanied Colonel Fremont on his famous exploring expedition, and after returna series of contributions to the Western Civilmorning, and sunk. The passengers, including ian and Journal. The deceased was a bookkeeper, and was evidently laboring under temporary derangement, induced by excessive application to business.

We learn from the Tennessee papers that Gen. William T. Haskell, of that State, has become hopelessly insane. This gentlemen fought bravely in the Mexican war, particularly dis-tinguishing himself in the battle of Cerro Gordo, where his regiment suffered severely. He was sequently prominent in a controversy with General Pillow, that redoubtable officer being charged with an unnecessary exposure of the Tennessee volunteers, and imbecile conduct. His name was mentioned as a candidate of the American party for Governor of Tennessee.

The Washington Star of the 8th says that some days ago a produce dealer in Washington sold a customer a half peck of potatoes for a shilling, and, in taking his pay from a quarter dollar, returned twelve cents change. This the customer declined to receive, claiming thirteen cents as his due. A dispute ensued, which ended in the customer getting out a warrant for the odd cent, and the case being tried, he recovered it.

In Hartford, there seems to be a general spirit of accommodation and confidence. Country people, however, coming into the Fair, draw ie for bank bills, somewhat to the chagrin of their city cousins. The shopkeepers are advertising their goods for the suspended bills able force was engaged. Welchman, with the left wing of the left Fusileers, after Jackson's a tough old customer buying a barrel of flour. a tough old customer buying a barrel of flour, and after it was put into his cart, saying to the merchant, "Mr. Jones, I guess you'll have to charge this. I haven't anything but Hartford County money with me." "Well, give us that," answered the merchant. "I can get it out of the bank sooner than I can get it out of you."

At noon on Thursday, an engine on the New York and Erie railroad ran into the way express train, east of the Buffalo and Erie railroad, at the crossing of the two roads in the city of Buffalo. Several persons were seriously, but not fatally, injured. Nobody was killed. The train was heavily loaded with passengers to the State Fair. There were no through passengers on the train.

The people of Carson Valley, and other valleys adjacent, according to the Alta California, were to hold a public meeting at Genoa, on the 8th ult., to consider the propriety of petitioning Congress for a separate Territorial organization. The reasons for demanding a separation from the dominion of Utah are, that ery one exhausted and done up. There were they dislike the Mormons, and have now no the 1st Fusileers and some Rifles, all done up. political communication with the surface of political communication with the authorities at I went on to the new advanced battery; it was | Salt Lake, and, during the winter, could have no communication if they wished it.

The Firemen's parade in Philadelphia was attended with one or two serious disturbances, ad marched 23 miles that morning, and had in which two or three men were badly wounded by pistol shots, and others more or less injured

Since the stoppage of the cotton mills in Amherst, N. H., the jail there has been filled to have been at least 140 degrees, with a hot wind overflowing with persons charged with petty adage, that "idleness is the mother of crime." The store of Mr. Stein, at Crestline, Ohio vas entered on the 2d instant, and \$3,000

worth of goods taken. The thief was arrested

in Cleveland, and the boxes containing the property found at the railroad depot. The Secretary of the Interior has recently them forward to the left front of the new battery. I got a reinforcement of 200 of Rothney's Sikhs, who also had marched 23 miles, and had nois, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia,

The latest accounts say that Gen. H. State stocks of Missouri, Pennsylvania, Illinois, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia,

From China. as yet nothing to eat; and, shortly afterward, a small party of 30 of the 2d Fusileers, under Harris, a very gallant and determined fellow,

while \$180,000 has thus been realized in the The Richmond Examiner observes that the this to be held, as it moreover gave us the command of the skirmishing ground, hitherto tobacco trade of Virginia has centered in New York, owing to the present banking system, and brings facts and figures to show that this interest is already feeling with a vengeance the pressure now raging in the great commercial mporium of the country. Tobacco of the quality which ten days ago sold in Richmond for \$15, \$17, and \$20, sold on Thursday for

\$10, \$12, and \$14, and the market falling. The Detroit Daily Advertiser professes to have private information that Lewis Cass, jr., has positively resigned his position at Rome to take effect at an early day.

The population of Milwaukee, according to a census just completed, numbers 44,542. In 1850 she had only 20,061 inhabitants; showing

times, allow me to present a few facts in regard to the vote on the new Constitution of this State. facts which would have been presented ere this, had not other duties prevented.

The delegates to the Constitutional Conven

the assemblage of that body, that the Republicans were largely in the majority.

No sooner was this apparent, than the Dem

ocratic leaders commenced the work of opposi-

tion to the new Constitution, representing it to the Union, hastened to repeat this libel. A letter, however, has been written by the Michael Brown of Saliabara and introduce such changes igencies of the State and James and the expectation of the State and James an igencies of the State and demanded by the peo-ple in their overwhelming vote in favor of a Convention. Prominent amongst these was the the benefit of all the parties concerned, we give the letter, as follows:

Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 28, 1857. removal of the restriction on the Legislature to stead of a Board of Instruction, to be elected by the people; the election of a Lieutenan Governor; and a provision for its own amendment by a concurrent vote of two consecutive the Indian Government to the secret committegislatures, and afterwards acceptance by the

The right of suffrage was, by the first section of article second, conferred on "every white male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years," &c.
Section fourteen of the schedule contained the

"At the same election that this Constitution is submitted to the people for its adoption or rejection, a proposition to amend the same by striking out the word 'white' from the article on the 'right of suffrage,' shall be separately submitted to the electors of this State, for adoption or rejection," &c. * * * * "And if at state for adop. where is staked on the cast of a die, we canno said election the number of ballots cast in favor of said proposition shall be equal to a majority of those cast for and against this Constitution, of anxiety. Nor yet do Lucknow and Agra then said word 'white' shall be stricken from said article, and be no part thereof."

Notwithstanding the proposition was to be so submitted that all the chances would be in favor of the word "white" being retained, a thereby be endangered. Hence not a Republican county convention, or leading politician, and but one paper in the State, advocated it. In all discussion of the new Constitution, the and cannot possibly survive this second at- and but one paper in the State, advocated it.

question was wholly ignored, except by a few who valued consistency more than success Many, in favor of the principle in the abstract were unwilling to risk much in support of that which they deemed hardly a practical question, the whole colored population of the State being but 300. What wonder, then, that out of

40,311 votes in favor of the new Constitution

but a little over 8,000 were in favor of striking out the word "white."
It is an undoubted fact, that thousands were led to vote against an instrument they had never read, because they were told by designing demagogues, that if the new Constituti was adopted, the "niggers" would be on an equality with the whites. But, had Republicans taken the stand manfully in favor of the striking-out clause, they would at least have brought the real merits of the case before the people, and taken away very much of the capi tal of their opponents, who, carefully avoiding candid discussion, exhausted their vocabulary

Mortified at their failure to defeat the new Constitution, that portion of the Democratic press which has no shame or principle are con-soling themselves that the retention of the word white" is a Republican defeat, and are en leavoring to palm the lie on the credulous pub ic, out of this State; here the facts are too well known. Yours, &c. E. R.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New York, Oct. 12 .- The steamer Atlantic rom Liverpool, with advices to the 30th ult. as arrived. The Asia arrived out on Sunday, and the Kangaroo on Tuesday.

Cotton.—Sales of the three days, 10,000

closing quiet, but steady.

Breadstuffs are steady, and flour quiet. Prices easier, but quotations unchanged. Wheat quiet.

Provisions dull. Beef is heavy, with holders pressing on the market.

bales. Market dull, but prices unaltered-

Produce.—Sugar quiet. Rosin firm, and spirits turpentine steady. Rice quiet. Consols, 901 for money. From India.

Calcutta dates to the 23d of August, and Bombay dates to the 31st, and Delhi dates to the 12th, had reached England. There had een numerous sharp encounters, in which the rehels were defeated

European reinforcements were arriving, and an assault on Delhi was expected to be made Gen. Havelock had reached Lucknow, after two more victorious encounters; but, owing to the weakened condition of his forces, he was

compelled to return to Cawnpore. A doubtful despatch says that he had reached Lucknow, the garrison of which place still held out against the mutineers. The garrison at Agra was still secure, but in a precarious condition.

An English officer reports that he saw the coat, containing Nena Sahib and family, swamped in the Ganges, and all drowned. A telegraphic despatch received at Paris, from Marseilles, says that the population of Bengal were beginning to rise, and were killing the English; and that the revolution was becoming general. No merchandise was reach ng Calcutta, and the imports were accumula ing, there being no buyers. Money was dis he East India Company was at twenty-five pe entum discount.

The Punjaub, at the last accounts, was tranquil. Organization of the Sikh regiment, for the relief of Delhi, was rapidly progressing. The King's magazine at Jodhpore had been struck by lightning, causing the death of 9,000 men, and the destruction of £1,000,000 sterng worth of property. The whole province of Bengal was in a state

of alarm. The civilians at Gejah had fled to Patua, leaving their treasures in charge of the 64th regiment, which was in a precarious situ Calcutta was becoming crowded with fugiives from all parts of Bengal.
Goolah Sing died at Cashmer on August 2 tives from all parts of Ber There had been more mutineers disarmed

that several of the suspected regiments would be disarmed. Lord Elgin had transferred the frigates Shannon and Pearl to the Indian Government and was about returning to China. The Paris Pays says that serious dissension had occurred between Lord Canning, Governor General of India, and Sir Colin Campbell, Lord

mbay troops. It was suppos

Elgin siding with the latter. The latest accounts say that Gen. Havelock's From China. Admiral Seymour had proclaimed the blockade of Canton river.

England.

A meeting of the British Parliament will

Sir R. W. Carden has been elected Mayor of The French decree forbidding the export of orn has been extended to 1858. The Imperial Interview.

The Imperial interview at Stuttgardt lasted four days, during which time the Emperor of France and the Czar had several private inter The Czar and the Emperor of Austria, at the last accounts, were en route for Weimar.

Spain. Modifications of the Spanish Ministry are still agitated. Sardinia.

Sardinia is making advances for reconciliation with Austria. a census just completed, numbers 44,542. In 1850 she had only 20,061 inhabitants; showing an increase, in seven years, of 24,481.

The Atlantic brings 120 passengers, including Charles S. Spencer, of Baltimore, with the ratification of the commercial treaty with Persia; F. Schroeder, late Minister to Sweden; W. R. Oslem, President of the Illinois Central Railroad; and J. F. Train, of Boston. The Atlantic also brings \$17,000 in specie.

Belgium. Martial law has been proclaimed in Belgium. Latest.

London, Wednesday noon. - Consols close to-day at 901 @ 903.

Liverpool, Wednesday afternoon.—Sales of 11,000 bales of cotton to-day. Prices lowered, but market quiet. Surat has advanced \$d. Flour is firm. Provisions are steady. Bacon

is steady. The overland mail has arrived. The Bornbay Times does not mention the arrival of General Havelock at Lucknow. It designates its intelligence as of a disastrons character.

A letter from Aboo says that the King of Delhi has offered to make terms, provided his annual stipend was increased, but he was informed that nothing but an unconditional sur-render would be accepted. Numbers of the mutineers were leaving Delhi unarmed.

abolishment of the effice of Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the establishment in its which for want of room we omit to day.

> and, we must add, a gloomy, light on the state of affairs. For the present, and for several weeks more from the last date, we must make up our minds to increasing difficulty, and the consequent probability of fresh disasters, in one quarter or another. Here and there the tide may be turned in our favor. An heroic act, a desperate advance or still more desperate defence, a brilliant victory or a miraculous

of anxiety. Nor yet do Lucknow and Agra, with their gallant defenders, and their hundreds of women and children, monopolize interest. The whole line of communication is threatened Democratic press, that the Republicans became alarmed, lest, if ground were taken in favor of "striking out," the whole instrument would thereby be endangered. Hence not a Republican county convention, or leading politician, and but one paper in the State, advocated in a lately we were alarmed there is small and the state, advocated to health in a few dangers, and reduce our position to the least and most manageable nucleus of dominion. All this, of course, is only for a time. Give us the single month of September—let us tide over those this days, and there is small and discussive in the State, advocated to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. With send (free) the prescription used. Direct the Rev. JOHN DAGNALL, No. 186 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HENRY M. W. T. HENRY M. DERVOUS SUFFERES. mons, member of Congress elect from New thereby be endangered. Hence not a Republof September—let us tide over those thirty lican county convention, or leading politician. days, and there is small cause of fear.

diable. Such is the distance, that we are now Almost powerless spectators. Whether the British Government has done well or ill, it can o little more. By and by we will venture to suggest what may be done; but first for the anxious particulars before us.
"It is much to be feared that Gen. Havelock

has thus far gained no substantial advantage in return for the loss of many valuable lives. At the last date, the 13th, he was still at Cawnpore, with his force reduced to 900 men, wor nt with fatigue. It could not be reinforced in ess than ten days or a fortnight—that is, in efect, till the beginning of September, the mis nanaged affairs of Dinapore and Arrah having and the sad result of detaining below the Queen' 5th and 90th, that were otherwise going up the river. Instead of advancing and making good his progress, General Havelock was seriously breatened even at Cawnpore. He expected to be attacked on three sides—by the Oude insur-gents on the north, and from Futteypore, and of epithets, resorting to the old cry of amalgay the Gwalior mutineers from Calpee.

"It is almost a novelty in this war to hear of he river navigation being employed for any other purpose than the quiet transportation of nen and material; and it certainly is a melan choly reflection, that while we are encircling the earth with a belt of big ships, and have innunerable gunboats and other craft of all sizes otting and rusting nobody knows where, there is not such a thing on the Ganges, or its tribu-taries, as a steamboat adapted for the purposes

No doubt the navigation of these rivers supplied by mountain torrents, flowing through immense alluvial plains, with frequent inundaons and changes of channel, is not very easy or always possible. But in August and Sepmber there is at least depth of water for ves sels capable of steaming with two or three guns and a hundred or two men.

"Had the Company but a dozen of such vessels at this juncture! How gladly would England give twenty of the ships of the line now lying in ordinary at half a dozen harbors and estuaries, for as many vessels of one-twen tieth their tonnage moving up and down in the Ganges and its tributaries. It appears there is one such steamer at the command of General Havelock, and he had despatched it to prevent the Oude people, if possible, from crossing at Futteypore; but he had no means whatever of reventing the Gwalior mutineers from crossng the Jumna at Calpee. Indeed, it is too porbable that by the union of these three podies he would soon find himself as much be sieged at Cawnpore as Wheeler had been be fore him, and as our people are at Agra, Luck now, and half a dozen other places.

Use the Oxygenated Bitters, and you will ave no cause to complain of lassitude, debility, or any of those complaints inseparable from our Spring weather. They are regularly prescribed by some of our most eminent physicians, in cases of Indigestion and General De-

MARKETS. BALTIMORE MARKET

20	DALITMUKK MA	137	Mil.		
f	Carefully prepared to Tuesday	, (October	13, 1	857.
g	Flour, Howard Street				
3-	Flour, City Milla		5.50	(m	5.5
-	Live Flour	100	4.75	Con.	50
3-	Corn Meal		3.50	(0)	4.6
f	Wheat, White		1.15	(m	2
r	Wheat, red Corn, white		1.03	0	1.1
	Corn, white		63	a	.6
3	Corn, yellow	10	65	0	(
r	Rye. Pennsylvania	10	70	a	1
	Rye, Virginia		60	0	•
n.	Rye, Virginia Oats, Maryland and Virginia Oats, Pennsylvania		31	0	5
0	Oats, Pennsylvania	Q.	31	0	2
	Clover Seed	H	6.50	6	7.7
	Timothy Seed		2.50	a	2.7
e	Hay, Timothy Hops Potatoes, Mercer		15.00	(a)	20.0
0	Hops		7	(0)	
0	Potatoes, Mercer		1.30	0	1.4
6	Bacon, Shoulders		13:	-Con	
	Bacon, Sides	×	15	ia	1
	Bacon, Hams		14	10	No.
0	Fork, Mess	10	24.00	(0)	26.0
	Pork, Prime		20.00	a	20.5
i	Beef, Mess	40	17.00	(0)	20.0
i	Lard, in barrels		13	Con	137
d	Lard, in kegs		00	(0)	0
8	Wool, Unwashed		00	(0)	0
3	Lard, in kegs Wool, Unwashed Wool, Washed Wool, Pulled		00	a	0
,	Wool, Pulled		00	(a)	0
7	Wool, Riegge common	100	00	CAR	
a	Wool, Fleece, fine Wool, Choice Merino	W.	00	0	0
r	Wool, Choice Merino	4	00	(0)	0
d	Butter, Western, in kegs -	M	14	(0)	1
8	Butter, Roll	×	23	0	2
8	Cheese		10	0	1
	Butter, Western, in kegs Butter, Roll Cheese		11	(0)	1
4	Coffee, Java		16	(a)	
6			STORE STORE		

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	Can	ofully p	repar	red t	o T	uesd	ay	,0	ctober 1	3, 18	57.
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H	Flour,	State	brai	ads,	02	tra	-00	1	4.75	(0)	4.85
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P	Whea	t, whit	a	4	1				1.28	a	1.35
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	Lard,	in keg	8 -						16	10	15
3	Butter	, Wes	tern						12	0	16
3										0	20
8	Cheese				1		4		7	Con	8
ä	Coffee	, Rio			4				11	0	00
8	Coffee	Java	- 4					-	15	100	16
ă	Wool,	Unwa	shed	*	-				00	(0)	00
8	Wool,	Wash	ed -	*	*	9			45	0	00
8	Wool,	Pulled	1 .	4	*		4		33	0	00
g	Wool,	Fleec	B, CO	mm	on	N		A	00	0	00
H	Wool, Iron, 8	Fleece	, fin	0					36	@	52
	Iron, 8	Scotch	, Pig						28.00	@2	8.50
ı	Lime	Rockl	and						1.05	(0)	0.00
	Lime,	comm	on		16		N		75	(0)	00

OXYGENATED BITTERS.

Read the following letter from CALES PARKET Esq., of Concord, N. H., a man honored and esteemed h

all who know him:

Gentlemen: With no disposition to make my name conspicuous, I take the opportunity to state to the afflicted the benefit I have derived from the use of Dr. Green's Oxygenated Bitters, and to recommend them to others. For two years I have been troubled with indigestion and render would be accepted. Numbers of the mutineers were leaving Delhi unarmed.

The London Times evidently regards the Indian news with gloomy apprehension. In its issue of Wednesday, September 30th, it thus comments upon some of the details, closing its remarks with admissions even more sombre respectives the general condition set the second process of the least faith in their efficacy, to try the Oxercians the general condition and its attendant evils, such as flatulency, constipation, sever attacks of diarrhea, accompanied with indigestion and its attendant evils, such as flatulency, constipation, sever attacks of diarrhea, accompanied with water brash at the stomach, which reduced me in flesh, strength, and its attendant evils, such as flatulency, constipation, sever attacks of diarrhea, accompanied with water brash at the stomach, which reduced me in flesh, strength, and its attendant evils, such as flatulency, constipation, sever attacks of diarrhea, accompanied with water brash at the stomach, which reduced me in flesh, strength, and its attendant evils, such as flatulency, constipation, sever attacks of diarrhea, accompanied with water brash at the stomach, which reduced me in flesh, strength, and its attendant evils, such as flatulency, constipation, sever attacks of diarrhea, accompanied with water brash at the stomach, which reduced me in flesh, strength, and its attendant evils, such as flatulency, constipation, sever attacks of diarrhea, accompanied with water brash at the stomach, which reduced me in flesh, strength, and its attendant evils, such as flatulency, constipation, sever attacks of diarrhea, accompanied with water brash at the stomach, which reduced me in flesh, strength, and its attendant evils, such as flatulency, constipation, sever attacks of diarrhea, accompanied with water brash at the stomach, which reduced me in flesh, strength, and its attendant evils, such as flatulency, constitution at the strength genated Bitters, from the use of which I found immediate relief, having no return of water brash after taking the "The additional particulars received by the Foreign Office, in the form of a despatch from efit from their use.
Yours, respectfully,
CALEB PARKER.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, only by SETR W. FOWLE & CO., 138 Washington street, Bostor Mass., and for sale by their agents everywhere.

30 pages, 30 engravings, bound, explanatory of the trea for aid, may serve to console us for essualties of an opposite character. But when things are pushed to the extreme, and everything every-Dr. S. S. FITCH.

> He has no other office, either at Chicago, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, or elsewhere. He is never absent from New York, and no physician elsewhere is authorized to use

JUST PUBLISHED, THE PROGRESS OF SLAVERY

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rapid. Comparative statements of the advance of the free and slave States in area. Cause of the superior success and aptitude of th as yet firmly maintained in the northern tislave States. The political power of the slave States still formidable.
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From the Richmond (Va.) South. EVILS OF ORGANISM.

himself of their services in the conduct of his Administration. The public accepted the circumstance as an encouraging augury.

In countries where the personal will of the To the Editor of the National Era: Sovereign is the supreme power in the State, and Government relies upon military force, rather than the support of public opinion, a Court Journal is a logical and perhaps neces-

So far from being a help, "organism" is as-certained to be a positive hindrance to an Ad-ministration. For a suspicion of corrupt motive not only deprives a journal of its legitimate Administration employs the interested assistance of professional apologists, the common sense of the masses instantly concludes that it effect is independent of the ability with which the "organ" may direct its efforts; but ordithe "organ" only multiplies its embarrass-

should encumber the course of his Administraeasily shaken from its grasp on the Treasury, or legatees of the deceased. ecutive. So, despite the well-known wishes of | rality.' the President, the Union affects to be the spethe interests of the Executive, the history of bation of ALL EVANGELICAL CHRISTIANS!

pitated into many embarrassing blunders. can atone for the error,

into the opinion that it was indeed an "or- sive.

ed as the inspiration of the President.

of his long public career. It may be safely as serted that no other Northern statesman o whatever political party, has been so uniformly true in these regards. Last year the challenge was tendered in every part of the South to the Mr. Buchanan had voted or spoken against the South. Notwithstanding he had taken part in all the world. So essential was such harmon that, without the expectation of it, this Society South. Notwithstanding he had taken part in the world. 1820, and in Congress, and in his seat, too, near ngularly in accordance with the Constitution, especially when the rights of the South were in So firmly convinced were the people vestigation to which the public life of any man in this country ever was subjected, that they voted for him with a unanimity unparalleled in the history of our Presidential elect

and, so full of the clearest, truest constitutional sentiments, that the conservative men till May, 1856, was unanimous. everywhere responded at once to it. It dis sipated the objection on the score of Squatter as the only obstacle to their support of him in nances, intemperance, freemasonry, or slaver, the Presidential election. It was a document, and bind the Committee, in reference to a so plain, so frank, so patriotic, so fair and just augural only reiterated the opinions which out of it, at home and adroad. Nothing has occurred since to alter his decided position in a single point, let the opposition misrepresent

nothing obnoxions or violative of the principle of the Nebraska Kansas bill. They do not coincide with the declarations of the Governor in his Inaugural, or in his Topeka speech. in their franshise against all interference when the Constitution is submitted, if the Convention should elect to submit it. Mr. Buchanan un of the Kansas act, and too well appreciated his position as the President of the United States to violate his duty in the premises. In view too, of the unanimous support of the South blunder which has been rung upon him now

for several months. His late letter to the New England politico again the soundest sentiments, while it afforded im an opportunity to rebuke those officion Black Republicans. Whatever may be though wishes as to reply to them, no true conservative or Southern man can but admire the ground he then enunciated, in such plain, strong, un mistakable language. It will be seen, by the the whole community, that the subject of SI that Slavery existed in Kansas under the Con stitution of the United States, indevendent or local law. This point, he says, "has at las been finally decided by the highest tribunal known to our laws." Then he expresses as aishment "how it could ever have been seriously doubted." Then look at the predicate—what right has one section to attemp to exclude another from equal participation in of both? What better Southern or constitutional ground, than that our common Con stitution recognises the right of property in South? Let the late expressions of Mr. Buchan an's sentiments shame his Southern opponents as well as the Black Republican fanatics :

This point has at last been doubted, is a mystery. If a con-

WASHINGTON, D. C. into it whatsoever is recognised to be property Slavery itself; and from many, both North and pension of collections, and if the present disdescribes the horrible outrages upon men and sometimes of the common Constitution. But when the South who while they deploye the axils con trust and clienting but remain there must be a south who while they deploye the axils con trust and clienting but remain there must be a south who while they deploye the axils con trust and clienting but remain the common constitution. tory-proceed to frame a State Constitution, then it is their right to decide the important question for themselves, whether they will con-It was not at all surprising that a politician tinue, modify, or abolish Slavery. To them, of Mr. Buchanan's sagacity should avow a repugnance to "organs," and decline to avail free from all foreign interference."

NEW YORK, Oct. 5, 1857.

The facts as to the foundation princi the American Tract Society (to which you have occasionally referred) are carefully given in the enclosed from five of its founders, who have ever since acted under its Constitution, showof place in these United States, where the President is responsible to the people, and the public judgment is determined by reason, inprinciples, to which all its funds are conse-Will you be kind enough to give the article

influences, but attaches something of odium to to your readers, and oblige your brother in the cause it is retained to support. When an Christ, WILLIAM A. HALLOOK, Secretary.

HISTORICAL FACTS OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY. wants the strength of conscious integrity. This | Limiting its Issues to Tracts in which Evangeli cal Christians agree.

1. The Society is not an individual, but a narily, the unskillfulness of its aim aggravates the inevitable mischief of its recoil. Instead of extricating an Administration from difficulty, PRESCRIBED and LIMITED by its Constitution. An individual has liberty to use his money for all purposes, or squander it, as he pleases. A Determined by these obvious considerations, trustee is bound by the laws of God and man or by others which his long experience and to fulfil his trust, not diverting a farthing to acute intellect might suggest, Mr. Buchanan any other object. The Bible Society can em gave the public to understand that no organ | ploy its means only to issue the Bible " withou note or comment;" the orphan asylum only tion. But the Washington Union is not so for orphans; the executor only for the heirs

2. What is the prescribed object of this So it still refuses to let go, after four years of un ciety? Its Constitution defines it to be "to interrupted suction! Neither will it willingly diffuse a knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ, lose the dignity and power which it enjoys in as the Redeemer of sinners, and to promote virtue of its confidential relations with the Ex- the interests of vital godliness and sound mo 3. By what means and limitations? Its

cial "organ" of the Administration. In what Constitution declares, "By the circulation of manner this arrogant pretension has affected religious tracts calculated to receive the approthe Kansas controversy will suffice to show, carefully-selected language, five of the surviving without any reference to other instances of in active founders, and the whole Executive Com mittee, with the President and Secretaries, testi- Recent Action of the Committee of the American Cut off, in point of fact, from all confidential fy in a public document, (Ann. Rep. 1855 communication with the Cabinet, the Union | p. 193,) was understood by the founders, and he was left to its own unaided sagacity to ascertain the policy of the Administration. Inflamed with an impatient desire to signalize its zeal in issue only such publications "as Evangelical the Society to state their own recent action" the service of a liberal patron, it eagerly availed itself of every opportunity to extol the measures of the Executive. Thus ignorant of the President's purposes, and thus anxious to appland his wisdom, the Union is necessarily ciety to PEACE with all God's redeemed people, in seeking the glory of Christ in the salvatio If it awaits an authoritative exposition of Cabinet policy, some enterprising cotemporary may get the start in praise of the Administration.

Rather than be beaten in this momentous ripressed;" and they add, "Nothing can change valry, the Union prefers to run the hazard of these historical verities." Evidently essentia misrepresenting the policy of the Executive. as it was to avoid denominational contention, In the worst event, a humiliating recantation it was and ever has been no less so to avoid political, sectional, and other strifes, often It was by such an impulse, and under such more violent and absorbing. That it was the ations, that the Washington Union was | intent of the above language of the Constitu betrayed into an early an emphatic approval of tion to guard against collision on any and Walker's acts in Kansas. The enemies of the every subject sundering true Christians from Administration represented that paper to speak each other, is not known to have been ques at the suggestion of the Cabinet; and, pleased | tioned by any one, through a period of nearly with the compliment, it assumed an air of thirty years. If "contemporaneous testimony authority which deceived a few Democrats is valid in law," this would seem to be conclu-

gan" of the Administration. Thus, for a time, the President was held responsible for measures which he did not approve, and, by the unpardonable indiscretion of a blundering zealot, was reduced to the necessity of extee; that "the Publishing Committee shall cepted—of the great body of its constituents seas and the commerce of the country. In this plaining his position in a public letter.

The rebuke is obvious to all the world; but the Union unfortunately does not feel its force.

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The rebuke is obvious to all the world; but the retain it, remains yet among the contest the Portuguese, then in the zenith of their power, were the most successful, and for nearly a quarter of a century monopolized the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. The iusur-Again that paper essays to play the part of "organ," and again the Administration will suffer from its folly, if its utterances be acceptissued. With the free exercise of the judgment | said in our "Recent Action," so we say now, profits of its commerce, and at length the at- to be ext thus accorded to them in the Constitution, no act of the Society has ever indicated any claim or Utah, "give not their confidence, aid, and

and beautiful, though not expressed in terms, graciously granted, and has long continued. At the time of the Society's formation, such harmony had prevailed for twenty six years in the parent Tract Society in London, and characterized all the prominent benevolent institutions then springing up in our country to bless in fulfilment of the Saviour's prayer, they all may be one, that the world may know that thou hast sent me;" and this harmony branch of the Society's operations in all part of the country. They have uttered no word of unkindness to any; carried no act into effect in opposition to the known will of any one of number; and every act of the Society

4. These limitations apply equally to what is published on all subjects, whether Christian dootrines or morals, church polity or ordinances, intemperance, freemasonry, or slavery tracts as promise usefulness and the harmoni ous consent of evangelical Christians: their si no respect implying approval. In the conven-tion which originally adopted the Constitu-tion, and in the formation of the Society, Chrisderstood that the above limitations applied tracts referring to Slavery as to any other top ic; and the earlier publications show that th on that subject as it has been in any part its history. On this and all subjects, the Cor mittee have freely inculcated the unquestioned eachings of the Bible-all its teachings, in Edwards, and many others, selected for pub either omitted or objected to by any. On these publications, circulated throughout our coun-try, God has graciously set his seal, by the converting and sanctifying influences of his Holy

which this Society has stood and must stand to which all the contributions and legacies i

tions men can assume.

The Publishing Committee have never understood these principles and limitations as excluding from their attention suitable Tracts, pertaining to any subject whatever. When had been urged that more ought be published on duties or evils connected with Slavery, they aid in the Annual Report, May 1856, that very in its aspects of political, national, and sectional strife, could not be discussed, yet, should a tract be presented referring to evangelical Christians, North and South, would agree,' and which promised usefulness, the knew no reason why it should not be publish They also intimated their readiness to omission of a few lines was objected to, which

Their careful attention to a proposed treatis on the "Duties of Masters," until insuperab objections arose to their issuing it, involving men, in the African slave as he exists at the the hazard of dismembering the Society by cutting off nearly one-half its field of useful published statement of September 10. Obje ists in Kansas, under the Constitution of the tions to issuing such a Tract came both from finally decided by the highest tribunal known cause, in the present political and sections to our laws. How it could ever have been agitations, the people will receive no instrutions on the subject from the North, and because such a Tract, borne by any colporteur or

books they have since agreed not to reprint.

thus departing from its legitimate principles and work.

sonable endeavor to issue on these "duties" as much as the Society's principles allow; while they have not departed from those prin-Redeemer's ascending command, "Go ye, and preach the gosped to every creature," and claim his promise, "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world,"

The above record of facts, deemed due at the present time to the members of the Society and the Christian community, is made on the responsibility of the five surviving founders of the Society, who are still members of the Committee or Secretaries: Rev. Dr. Knox and Mr. T. Haines, Chairmen of the Publishing and Finance Committees; Mr. Moses Allen, Treasurer; Rev. Dr. Sommers, Recording Secretary; and Rev. William A. Hallock, Corresponding Secretary.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY. To the Editor of the National Era: Please give the following an insertion in your paper. A Subscriber.

The Executive Committee of the American Tract Society having published a paper entitled "Recent Action of the Committee of the American Tract Society on Slavery," in which they gnore the directions of their constituents, THE OCIETY ITSELF, by declaring that they are not prepared to issue tracts on the subject of Slavery, even if the product of Southern Christians, it seems important that the Committee should be equally tolerant toward another system, equally deserving, and not limit their sympathies to the slaveholding Oligarchy. In cordance with these views, another document has been prepared, similar in its design and language, for the benefit of the "Latter Day

Tract Society on Polygamy. "The Publishing Committee, with the con currence of the other members of the Execu

tive Committee, deem it due to the friends of

Saints," which is hereby recommended to the Committee for adoption, in the following words,

At the first organization of the Society, it was one of the governing principles that its publications should contain gospel truths on every branch of practical Christianity—such truths as were "calculated to receive the approbation of all evangelical Christians." This limitation, it is obvious, did not restrict the Society to publications calculated to receive the approbation of every member of every evangel-cal denomination; but the meaning is, that all the publications should, in regard to doctrines receive the general approbation of all denominations of evangelical Christians, in this coun-

The Society has, in accordance with this interpretation of the limitation, issued tracts on the subjects of Intemperance, Dancing, &c., although, we are sorry to say, they do not "receive the approbation of all evangelical Christians," theoretically or practically; and the common sense of mankind attests that, by so personal influence, our agents and our tracts, our collectors and our volumes, are alike denied

Christian confidence, vital to the Society's existence in its true character, and which God individuals, from men in all the strength and fervor of their best years, and from Christians arranging their worldly affairs in prospect of death," among our Utah brethren, commonly called the Liatter Day Saints, "a generous and hearty support in the former years of our history." And we can say, "with equal fidelity to donors and testators at the North or at the South," at Utah or elsewhere, "the conductors a royal grant. After the restoration of the ary of £1,000, and every other Director £500. would not have been formed. Its Executive of the Society have aimed to dispense, far and Committee have ever felt called of God to keep | near, their respective contributions, for the best interests alike of our common country and our common Christianity," allusions to the vexed porated a rival joint stock company; but the Saints in Utah, only excepted, as the world

will bear us witness.
"The Publishing Committee had, at the time ny has existed on its present basis. of the last anniversary," and for years preespecially, written by the late venerable Dwight, "On the Seventh Commandment." These tracts had received the approbation of a large portion of evangelical Christians, although we regret to say that, here and there, a bishop, presbyter, doctor of divinity, elder, deacon, or to the managers of a trading company in Lon-private member of evangelical churches, evinced, don a kingdom ten times the size of England, Committee, in view of the rapid and alarming ous consent of evangelical Christians: their silence as to errors lying beyond these limits in of the fact that the inhabitants of Utah are soon to apply to the Congress of the United with a Constitution allowing polygamy, to issue a tract on the "Duties of Polygamists," which was "under their consideration" at the time of the last anniversary. "It was composed of the able Clive, who, then a humble lieutendenominations," who now reside in Utah, but who formerly lived in other parts of the country and of the world, some of whom were of good and regular standing in evangelical churches

rether unaware of the inherent embarrassments ern imprint, it was yet, on the other hand, equally evident that many Northern friends of the Society might object to it, as recognising 'duties inhering in the relation of"

"Since the preparation of the treatise, one of the authors, from whose addresses or tracts these brethren, honored and influential, have has received have been consecrated; and to judged it inexpedient, in the enbundled and excited state of feeling awakened," both in New England and Utah, "upon the various relations of this topic, that those writings of their own, which were to form a prominent portion of the treatise, should be issued. * * * They have accordingly interdicted our further

> "But, in addition, from all quarters of our" Itah "field we have received * pressions the most unanimous and decided, that any publication by our press, bearing upon the topic of" polygamy, "even though of" Utah "authorship, and carfully kept within the terms of the resolution of the Auniversary," as applied to the kindred subject of Mormonism, "could Judges selected by the Crown. have no other result than precipitating the entire withdrawal of" the Latter Day Saints in Utah "from co-operation with the Society. The new works would find no gate of access;" even unscrupulous hand, the territory and resources our Southern friends would spurn essays on the duties of polygamists, as the publications would | Europe with tyranny, extortion, and corrupimply that the relation, under due regulations, and stripped of its "abuses," was scriptural and moral; "and the separation would hence-with hunger, stripes, and imprisonment—with over them the suspicion of their origin from a quarter presumed to have become hostile to the | nation of the Rohillas by fire and sword, and interests of" Utah. "Of these accredited is- with devastating the provinces of Oude and

From every county and town in Utah we tration of Warren Hastings was the seed that extravagant Louisiana finds it im federation of sovereign States acquire a new Territory at the expense of their common blood and treasure, surely one set of the partners can have no right to exclude the other from its have no right to exclude the crop of swords now drinking was the very county and town in the loth its light to the regarded as and incendiary document—objections from and low, of the Latter Day Saints, and by their to the toric has produced the crop of swords now drinking was the very county in the toric has now and town in the loth its light to the relatings was the very county in the toric has now and town in the latter has light to the relatings was the very county in the toric has now and in the latter has light to the relating was the very county in the loth its light to the crop of swords now drinking the has produced the crop of swords now drinking the has produced the crop of swords now drinking the has produced the crop of swords now drinking the has produced the crop of swords now dri enjoyment, by prohibiting them from taking duties which should imply no condemnation of "Over" all Utah "we have now a virtual sus- tion of the famous philippic of Burke, which and three quarters!

by the common Constitution. But when the people—the bona fide residents of such Terrinected with Slavery, object to the Society's speedily ensue a withdrawal of colporteurs and crowning point to Mr. Hastings's infamy, he distribution throughout the whole length and breadth of our." Utah "field." "We must before a jury of Englishmen, and hung him, sonable endeavor to issue on these "duties" ensure a withdrawal of collections and caused the arrest of his accuser, the Rajah breadth of our." Utah "field." "We must before a jury of Englishmen, and hung him, amid the tears and lamentations of his coun-

"The Committee have believed that the" trymen. work the priceless immunity and inalienable right, in this favored land, thus peacefully to continue, according to the dictates of conscience, under their time-honored Constitution, cy, cutting off from the Society a portion of these Heaven-blessed endeavors to obey their Redeemer's ascending command, "Go ye, and the work of the society and discipled the society and discipled to form the remainder into a native kingdom, and place upon the throne a child six years old, who should be under the charge of the British Government.

The influence of British authority was by this time extended over the greater part of In-

and just to all parties involved."

issue a treatise on" Polygamy, "for which we bob of Bengal, the Nizam, and the King of would find no" Mormon "readers; and for the Mysore. Society, all further opportunity of sending thith-erward the large body of publications we have hitherto, under God's manifest blessing, scat-tered there"—as it is self-evident that an Gompany expired.

passions or interests.

"In the further developments of God's good providence, and to the guidance of his Spirit, promised where reverently and humbly implored, the Committee now refer this question, meanwhile" seeking the things that make for meanwhile" seeking the things that make for ed, the Committee now refer this question, meanwhile" seeking the things that make for peace, and aiming to secure the "fruit of rightpeaceably with all men"-"all things whatsoye likewise to them"-"let both (the wheat on the engrossing topic of issuing tracts for our and tares) grow together until the harvest."

Amen and amen!

> From the Philadelphia News. THE BRITISH EAST INDIA COMPANY.

It may not be uninstructive at the present noment to give, in the brief and imperfect Comorin, over a land which was the seat of inseas and the commerce of the country. In this directed to the same field.

It was on the last day of the sixteenth centhem the right of exclusive trade in the India seas for fifteen years, with promise of renewal. royal family, the charter was renewed by Charles
H. In 1698, Government being in want of mander in-chief, and military establishment, effected in 1702, since which time the Compahighly distinguished for discipline and valor.

commercial; but now, through the introduc- ly for the purpose of trade, it has renounced tion of native soldiers into the service of the Company, under the pretext of defending their factories, the initiation was taken in the grand scheme of conquest and wrong, which has given surrendered, it is retained as an instrument for with a population of 150,000,000 of inhabitants, nexed to the British Crowu. and which, from a counting house in Leaden-Princes, and ruled over Kings. The political the country was won and governed. ant in the Company's service, finally won his quences. If the native troops become averse way to the Peerage and Governor Generalship of India, proved all powerful against the brave but enervated Indian. The first important act n the drama was the famous battle of Plassy, of India." fore their change of sentiment.
"The Publishing Committee were not altoconable conspiracy a vizier, Meer Jaffier, who, vated his son-in-law, Meer Cossim, in his stead, and subsequently deposed him also. Conquest India Company were elevated from being refu-Next followed in rapid succession the annexa tion of the extensive provinces in the north-

the King of Oude, with a territory of 32,000 square miles, and a population of 15,000,000.

Already, however, the magnitude of the Indian Empire, and the inability of the Company and vested in the Crown the supervision it has pointed by the directors, but subject to the approval of the King, while a Supreme Court of Judicature was established at Calcutta, with

The period from 1771 to 1785 is memorable as the term during which Warren Hastings adof the Company. Charged upon his return to with hunger, stripes, and imprisonment—with outrages upon females as a means of extorting

The fall of Tippoo Saib, in 1792, placed anwhile they have not departed from those principles, or been recreant to the responsibilities under which they act. And may not the appeal be made to all, of every name and locality, cheerfully to accord to the laborers in this work the priceless immunity and inalienable work the pricel

> of Utah, and the numerous adherents to the dia, not only by conquest, but by protective Mormon faith.
>
> "The Publishing Committee therefore voted with entire unanimity to arrest the issue of the work that had been before them," on the Daties of Polygamists—"confidently believing that their action in the premises would commend itself to the Society, under the phases which the Society has assumed; and the Executive Committee united "—Dr. Adams, of Boston, considered to resign the civil administration, with mittee united "-Dr. Adams, of Boston, con- obliged to resign the civil administration, with curring-"in sustaining this as the only pres- all its revenues, and to accept from the Coment action conservative of all the interests, pany a pension just sufficient to support the pomp of royalty. Among these pensioners to "It were a waste of the Society's funds to a corporation was the Mogal himself, the Na

sake of securing such issue, to forego deliber. In 1806, charges were preferred against the ately, and without explicit warrant from the Marquis of Wellesley, for mismanagement in of-

emasculated Gospel is better than none; that a Great opposition was manifested on both minister had better agree to forego preaching the whole Gospel, than deprive himself, and those perishing for lack of knowledge, of such parts of Scripture as do not conflict with their India was for the first time thrown open, the

ousness," sown in peace of them "that make charter was enlarged for twenty years, on condeace," and embracing in the arms of our affection Slaveholders, Latter Day Saints, and all open, and all the effects and claims of the Compa who hold to any fragment of Christianity, in obedience to the Divine injunctions: "As we therefore have opportunity, let us do good unto all men"—"judge not, that ye be not judged"—"if it be possible, as much with you, live constant and all the enects and claims of the Company were transferred to the Crown, in consideration of which the Government assumed its obligations, and undertook to pay to the Company and undertook to pay to the Company thereafter an annual sum from the Indian reveals and claims of the Company and the enects and claims of the Company and all the enects and claims of the Company and all the enects and claims of the Company and all the enects and claims of the Company and the enects and claims of the com continued to the Company for twenty years, the ever ye would that men should do to you, do essociation abandoning entirely its commercial ve likewise to them"—"let both (the wheat pursuits. In 1834, the English attacked and efeated the Rajah of Coorg, and annexed his dominions. During the period from 1837 to 1848, the invasion of Cabul was undertaken, for which the British had no valid pretext, the only ostensible ground being alleged Russian intrigues in central Asia. In this war they gained neither renown, success, nor territory company of merchant princes, who, starting as humble suppliants for mercantile privileges upon the coasts of the far-famed peninsula of Hindostan, have extended and consolidated their authority with money and with arms in the case of Suraja Dowla, to expel Dost Mahommed from the throne, and set up a puppet in his stead, intended to be governed by British residents. The administration of Lord Hardinge, which commenced in 1744, was signalized by a successful attack on the Sill attack o the scheme being, as in the case of Suraja Dowla, to expel Dost Mahommed from the til the British power rules with undisputed forced as the British desired, and the Punjal sway, from the Himmalaya mountains to Cape was finally annexed. Scinde and Gwalier were also conquered by Napier, and added to the

We have thus given a rapid sketch of the East India Company, and the conquests which it has made in India. Great Britain now remains sole master of that vast Empire; but whether it will retain it, remains yet among the

Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. The iusurof Bengal, and is appointed by the Court, of Di rectors, subject to the pleasure of the Crown. tury, that Queen Elizabeth granted the first His Council consists of four members, who are charter to the East India Company, giving also nominated by the Court, subject to the ap-

The East India Company, according to the Previous to 1613, each member of the association managed his affairs on his own account, but in that year the capital was consolidated. As in that year the capital was consolidated. As the by-laws, and control the salaries and penearly as the period of the Commonwealth, public sions. In the Court of Directors thus elected,

funds, in consideration of a large loan, incor- The total armed force in India is about 290,000 men. The European troops-Queen's and Comand to the nation at large, that a union was counts, to 43,000; the native troops to 230,000, by has existed on its present basis.

The history of the world affords nothing up to this time, the organization and man more extraordinary than the present position agement of the association had been merely of the East India Company; created exclusive-

to the managers of a trading company in Lon- governing the magnificent dominion which the cupidity or avarice of its servants have an It is a remarkable fact, most creditable to Britrecord their detestation of the means by which States to be admitted into this glorious Union power of the English commenced in 1748, by regard to the present insurrection, the followhas ever been attended with serious conse-

> The Florence correspondent of the London Morning Post tells this good story: "There is a story of an Imperial Highness waltzing thrice in the same evening with an English lady at the Court of Berlin. She natarally felt and frankly expressed herself highly flattered by the compliment. 'I did not intend it as a compliment,' was the answer. 'Then,' said the lady, somewhat rebuffed, 'your Highness must be very fond of dancing?' 'I detest dancing,' was the still unsatisfactory response. Undeterred by her ill success, our fair countrywoman still prosecuted her ries. What, then, may I ask, can be your Im-

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perial Highness's motive for dancing?

am,' was the exalted personage's reply, 'I dance to perspire!'"

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